Handbook to the Collections of Sir Aurel Stein in the UK

Edited by

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Handbook to the Collections of Sir Aurel Stein in the UK
Edited by Helen Wang and John Perkins
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Preface

When writing the Foreword to the *Handbook to the Stein Collections in the UK* (1999), we genuinely hoped that it would 'inspire an updated, more comprehensive version in the future'. Since the 1990s there have been significant developments, not least in the availability of information about these and other collections online; links to these websites are included in the relevant entries and in Appendix 4. There have also been very important achievements in scholarly co-operation, in particular the international projects which resulted in the publication of the *Catalogue of the Collections of Sir Aurel Stein in the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences* (2002) and the *Supplement to the Catalogue of the Collections of Sir Aurel Stein in the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences* (2007). The collections in Hungary complement the collections in the UK.

For this revised edition of the *Handbook*, we invited all the previously listed organizations to update their entries. In some cases, there has been internal restructuring of those organizations, which has led to name-changes, or to the relocation of collections (for example, the Oxford School of Geography Library ceased to be a separate entity. The collection relating to Stein was incorporated into the Radcliffe Science Library and the Bodleian Library Map Room). These changes have been noted in the Handbook under the sub-heading 'Collection history'. A few new collections have been added too. As before, the information for the revised edition has been supplied by those who work on the collections:

British Academy, London
Fang-Fang Lam
British Library, London
John Falconer, Graham Hutt, Ursula Sims-Williams, Susan Whitfield, Frances Wood
British Museum, London
Sheila Canby, Stephanie Clarke, Carol Michaelson, Clarissa von Spee, Christopher Walker, Helen Wang
National Archives (Kew), London
Mandy Banton, Rose Mitchell
National Portrait Gallery, London
Robin Francis
Petrie Museum of Egyptian Art, London
Stephen Quirke
Royal Asiatic Society, London
Kathy Lazenbatt
Royal Geographical Society, London
Eugene Ray
Royal Society for Asian Affairs, London
Morven Hutchison
University College London
Gillian Furlong
Victoria & Albert Museum, London
Helen Persson, James Sutton
Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Shailendra Bhandare, Andrew Topsfield
Bodleian Library, Oxford
Stuart Ackland, Gillian Evison, Chris Fletcher, Mike Webb
Corpus Christi College, Oxford
Julian Reid
Radcliffe Science Library, Oxford
Sue Bird
Oxford University Press
Martin Maw
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge
Patrick Zutshi

Appendices 1–3 remain unchanged. Appendix 4 has been updated. Appendices 5 and 6 are new additions. Appendix 5 is essentially the result of combining the catalogues of Stein's correspondence in the Bodleian Library and the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences for easy reference. Appendix 6 is intended as a useful guide to the people mentioned in Stein's acknowledgements in *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia* and *Innermost Asia*.

We are grateful to all the contributors and to Josephine Turquet (British Museum Research Publications series editor) for their friendly co-operation and support.

Helen Wang and John Perkins
November 2008

Foreword (1999)

In 1994 a number of curators and librarians of the Stein collections in the UK decided to meet informally once a year to discuss our work. For most of us, the Stein collections are only a part of our work, and the Stein Days have proved an effective way of keeping in touch with colleagues and learning about other Stein material in other organisations.

The 1995 and 1996 Stein Days were open to anyone with an interest in the Stein collections. The 1995 Stein Day was arranged to coincide with the visit to London of Dr Chhaya Battacharya, formerly Curator of the Stein collections in the National Museum of History, New Delhi and Mme Krishna Riboud from Paris. The 1996 Stein Day was, for many of the 50 or so people who attended, an introduction to the very varied work in progress at the British Library and to the the research of Professor Kenneth Seddon and his team at Queen's University, Belfast, on the Diamond Sutra. (For reports of the 1995 and 1996 Stein Days, see Appendix 1.)

The 1997 Stein Day was restricted to curators/librarians/archivists in charge of the Stein collections. It was encouraging to see the work that had been done by individuals on the Stein collections, and we agreed to pool our information and compile a handbook.

This handbook aims to serve as a finding list for the Stein collections and archives which are housed in various organisations in the UK. The various sections have been written by those who work directly on the Stein material. The information is arranged as follows:

- Collection history
- Collection description
- Publications
- Accessibility
- Contact details

We hope the handbook will prove useful to students, researchers, curators, librarians and archivists, both in the UK and to people working on similar material in other countries. We also hope it will inspire an updated, more comprehensive version in the future. We welcome suggestions and additions.

Sheila Canby, Anne Farrer, Christopher Walker, Janet Wallace, Helen Wang (British Museum)
John Falconer, Susan Whitfield, Frances Wood (British Library)
Verity Wilson (Victoria & Albert Museum)
Victoria Gill, Peter Brown (British Academy)
Antonia Leak (National Portrait Gallery)
Eleanor Sinclair, Andrew Tatham, Rachel Rowe (Royal Geographical Society)
Michael Pollock (Royal Asiatic Society)
Robert Kirby (University College London)
David Macdowall (Ashmolean Museum, Oxford)
Tim Rogers, Colin Wakefield (Bodleian Library, Oxford)
Christine Butler (Corpus Christi College, Oxford)
Linda Atkinson (School of Geography, Oxford)
Martin Maw, Jenny McMorris (Oxford University Press)
Kathleen Cann, Dr Zutshi (Cambridge University Library)

With thanks also to Elizabeth Errington, Vesta Curtis and Lilla Russell-Smith for their help on Indian, Iranian and Hungarian matters, respectively.

British Academy

Collection history
The family correspondence was sent to the Academy by Sir Aurel Stein's niece, Dr Therese Stein, in November 1966.

Collections description
The collection is arranged in four boxes:

Boxes I and II:
Family correspondence of Sir Aurel Stein, 1885–1925 (mostly in German, though a few later letters are written in English)

To Harriette Stein (sister-in-law) 'Jetty'
1886 Budapest
1888 Lahore, Srinagar
1890 Budapest, Northumberland
1892 Lahore
1893 Lahore
1894 Lahore
1895 Lahore, Kashmir
1896 Lahore
1897 Paris
1898 Simla
1899 Sikhim
1900 Calcutta, Kashgar

To Harriette Stein (sister-in-law) 'Harriet'
1901 England, Sialkot
1902 Rawalpindi, London, Oxford
1903 London
1904 Peshawar, Lager, Baffakundi
1905 Peshawar, Kashgar, Kashmir
1906 Kashmir, Lahore
1907 Tokum, Kansu, Nan-shan, Piehan
1908 Kashgar, Srinagar, Lahore
1909 Calcutta, Budapest, Munich, London, Oxford, Riva, Mendel, Trento, Pallanza, Portofino
1910 Paris, London, Anvers, Berlin, Frankfurt, Dresden, Oxford, Budapest
1911 Dresden, Oxford, Paris, Budapest, Bombay, Peshawar
1912 Peshawar, Bilof, Kashmir
1913 Srinagar, Mohand Marg, Gulmarg, Kashgar
1914 Charklik, Tun-huang, Suchou, Kanchou, Kara-khoja
1916 Kashmir, Port Said, Oxford, London, Cornwall
1917 Devon, Avignon, Bombay
1918 Kashmir
1919 Kashmir, Peshawar, Lahore, Delhi
1920 Bozen, Dijon, Paris, London, Oxford, Jersey, Vienna, Budapest, Delhi
1921 Delhi, Kashmir
1922 Lahore, Kashmir
1923 Kashmir
1924 Srinagar, Cairo, Luxor, Budapest, Paris, Oxford, London
1925 Berlin, Guildford, Oxford, London
1926 Srinagar, Delhi
1927 Delhi, Kashmir
1928 Srinagar, Baghdad
1929 Syria, Damascus, Venice, Budapest, Paris, London, Oxford, Devon, Dresden, Cambridge Massachusetts
1930 Washington DC, London, Budapest, Shanghai, Singapore, Kashmir, Kashgar
1931 Kashmir, New Delhi
1932 Istanbul, London, Oxford, Budapest
1933 Peshawar, Kashmir
1934 Budapest, London, Gloucestershire, Paris, Oxford

To Ernst Stein (brother) 'Ernst'
1885 Oxford
1887 Budapest
1888 Lahore, Gulmarg
1889 Lahore, Pampur, Bei Srinagar, Jammu
1890 Lahore, Budapest, Vienna, London
1891 Swabi, Palgam,. Narastau, Laddu, Srinagar, Lahore
1892 Lahore, Gulmarg, Kangra
1893 Berlin, Lahore, Budapest, London, Vienna
1894 Kashmir, Lahore, Srinagar
1895 Lahore, Kashmir
1896 Lahore, Berlin, Kashmir
1897 Lahore, Budapest, Kashmir, London
1898 Kashmir, Lahore, Srinagar
1899 Lahore, Simla, Calcutta, Darjeeling
1900 Lahore, Calcutta, Peshawar, Rawalpindi
1902 Rawalpindi, London, Oxford, Hamburg

To Nathan Stein (father) 'Papa'
1888 Gulmarg, Srinagar
1889 Lahore

Box III
670 aerial photographs taken by Stein, with the RAF, for survey of 1938–39 (a list of the photographs is available, giving locations).

4 fieldbooks of small siteplans

Stein's Limes Report – example of content: Alexander's passage of the Tigris and the site of the battle of Arbels, The Station on Wadi as Swab.

Box IV
Maps: Exploration of Chinese Turkestan and Kansu, 1913–15.

Other
Copy of Stein's Will, and three Codicils.

Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts: Report on correspondence and papers of Sir Marc Aurel Stein (1862–1943), archaeologist and explorer, 1984.

Publications
Kennedy, D., 'Relocating the past: missing inscriptions from Qasr el-Hallabat and the air photographs of Sir Aurel Stein for Transjordan', *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* 132 (Jan–Jun 2000), pp. 28–36.
Oldham, A.W., Sir Aurel Stein 1862–1943, *Proceedings of the British Academy*, 1943, vol.29, pp. 453–65.
Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, Report on correspondence and papers of Sir Marc Aurel Stein (1862–1943), archaeologist and explorer, 1984.

Access
By appointment. A type-written list of the photographs is available, list of aerial photographs (670) taken by RAF for survey of 1938–39.

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British Library Asia Pacific and Africa Collections (APAC)

a) Oriental and India Office Collections

Collection history

Oriental collection

The British Library's Stein Collections have a complicated history resulting from the economics of exploration and the division of artefacts collected by Stein on his first three expeditions to Chinese Central Asia. Financial support offered by the Trustees of the British Museum and by the Government of India was acknowledged in a division of his finds made largely on the basis of language, style and type. All the material was first sent to London for division between the British Museum (various departments) and the Government of India. The latter materials were divided between the National Museum of India in Delhi (three-dimensional materials, wall-paintings and some graphic works) and the India Office Library (textual materials, mainly in Sanskrit and Tibetan) as well as a smaller collection to the Lahore Art Museum and Asian Museum in Calcutta. The division, particularly of textual material, was further complicated by the fact that many documents had inscriptions in different languages on recto and verso.

When the British Library was founded in 1973, textual material from the Stein collection mainly in Chinese but including documents in Tibetan, Sanskrit, Kharosthi, Sogdian, Uighur and Turkic was transferred from the British Museum's Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts.

In 1982, the India Office Library (IOL) was transferred from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to the British Library, joining the Oriental Collections (Or.) to form the Oriental and India Office Collections, (re-named Asia, Pacific and Africa Collections (APAC) in 2003). The transfer included collections of material mainly in Tibetan and Sanskrit, but also included some in Chinese, Khotanese and Kharosthi, collected on Stein's first three Central Asian expeditions, which had been lodged with the India Office. The collections are therefore numbered with the prefix 'Or.' or 'IOL' to show their origin. An exception to this classification, however, are manuscripts numbered Or.15000 and above which are all recently accessioned India Office Library manuscripts. Within the 'IOL' prefix, they are categorised according to language (IOL San, IOL Khot, IOL Tib etc.), and within the 'Or.' prefix according to expedition number (Chinese 1st exp. Or.8211; 2nd exp. Or.8210; 3rd exp. Or.8212 etc.), although a few manuscripts have been incorrectly assigned. The database of the Stein collection created by the International Dunhuang Project is available online (http://idp.bl.uk) and contains this number as well as expedition and catalogue numbers and languages of the documents so that any incorrect categorisations can be clarified.

There is also a small group of photographs of artefacts collected on Stein's fourth Central Asian expedition, of which the originals are now lost.

India Office collection

The India Office Records are the documentary archives of the pre-1947 government of India. They comprise the archives of the East India Company (1600–1858), the Board of Control or Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India (1784–1858), the India Office (1858–1947), the Burma Office (1937–1948) and a number of related British agencies overseas.

With the India Act of 1858, a new department of state, the India Office, was set up to serve, under the Secretary of State for India, as an executive office of the United Kingdom government, alongside the Foreign Office, Colonial Office, Home Office and War Office. The Secretary of State was assisted by a statutory body of advisors, the Council of India, and headed a staff of civil servants organised into a system of departments largely taken over from the East India Company and Board of Control and housed in a new India Office building in Whitehall.

It was only with the constitutional reforms initiated during the First World War, and carried forward by the India Acts of 1919 and 1935, that there came about a significant relaxation of India Office supervision over the Government of India, and with it, in India, a gradual devolution of authority to legislative bodies and local governments. The same administrative reforms also led in 1937 to the separation of Burma from India and the creation in London of the Burma Office, separate from the India Office though sharing the same Secretary of State and located in the same building. With the grant of independence to India and Pakistan in 1947, and to Burma in 1948, both the India Office and the Burma Office were dissolved.

Collection description

Oriental Manuscripts collections

The following are approximate categories of manuscripts. Some of the manuscripts contain more than one language, and some are indecipherable. There is also some material written on birchbark, leather and other materials. The Stein Collection also contains a few paintings on silk and paper, and various artefacts such as sutra wrappers, paper cuts and paste brushes.

Chinese (over 20,000 items)
c. 14,000 scrolls and fragments from Dunhuang, Cave 17 (2nd & 3rd expeditions)
c. 5,000+ fragments on paper from other sites
c. 4,000 woodslips, fragments and shavings in Chinese
Chinese paper money of the Yuan dynasty

Tangut
c. 6,000 fragments on paper

Khotanese
c. 50 scrolls
c. 2,000 paper fragments
c. 100 woodslips

Tibetan, over 7,000 items
c. 3,100 scrolls and pothi from Dunhuang (2nd expedition)
c. 700 paper fragments from other sites
c. 2,300 woodslips from Miran and Mazar Tagh
c. 1,000 paper fragments from Kharakhoto and Etsin-gol

Tocharian
c. 1,300

Sogdian
c. 150

Turkic, including Uighur
c. 400

Sanskrit/Pali, incl. Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts
c. 7,000

A small collection of textiles
For full details see Zhao Feng (ed.), *Textiles from Dunhuang in UK Collections*, Shanghai: Donghua University Press, 2007.

Associated material
Also included with the Stein material in the British Library collections are fragments, scrolls and woodslips etc. collected in an official capacity by agents of the Government of India. These form what is generally referred to as the Hoernle collection, named after Dr A.F. Rudolf Hoernle (1841–1918), Indian Education Service 1881–99, who acted as official advisor and decipherer of all material in Brahmi scripts.

The Hoernle collection consisted of manuscripts mostly collected by:

Captain Stuart Hill Godfrey (1861–1941), Joint-Commissioner of Ladakh in 1896 and Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir 1897–99

Sir George Macartney (1867–1945), representative for the Government of India in Kashgar from 1890, Consul in 1908, and Consul-General 1910–18

Lieut-Col. Sir Adelbert Cecil Talbot (1845–1920), Resident in Kashmir 1896–1900

Other small collections were acquired from:

Nicholas Fitzmaurice Esq. (1887–1960), Vice-Consul at Kashgar 1918–22 and Consul-General in 1922 and 1931–33

H.I. Harding (1883–1943), Vice-Consul at Kashgar 1922–23

Major George Sherriff (1898–1967), Vice-Consul at Kashgar 1927–30, Consul-General 1930–31

Clarmont Skrine (1888–1974), Consul-General in Kashgar 1922–24

Frederick William Thomas, Librarian of the India Office, 1903–27

Frederick Williamson (1891–1935), Consul-General at Kashgar 1927–30

The Prints, Drawings and Photographs Section also houses a large collection of Stein photographs (see APAC entry b).

Western language collections
There are several collections relating to Stein and the Stein collection among APAC Private Papers:

MSS EUR D 723 and MSS EUR F 302 Registers and papers of Rudolf Hoernle

MSS EUR D 793 On the transfer of the Stein collection to the India Office Library, 1918–1926

MSS EUR D 815 and Or.13114 Correspondence with Stein's collaborators

MSS EUR E 223/323 and 324 Correspondence 1901–1938 between Stein and Sir George Grierson, Superintendent of the Linguistic Survey of India 1898–1902

MSS EUR F 545 Correspondence 1936–1937 between Stein and F.H. Andrews

Or.13114 Correspondence 1912–1936 between Stein and Lionel Barnett, Keeper of the Dept. of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts. at the British Museum, 1908–1936

There are also several files relating to Stein's expeditions in the India Office records. The following is a representative selection only; there is no complete index list to the Stein records, and readers must search the index volumes. Most of the records concern the publication of Stein's expedition reports and related financial considerations:

L/R/7/75 Letters relating to printing of maps for *Innermost Asia*

L/R/7/76 Large file relating to publication, distribution and subsidy for *Thousand Buddhas*

L/R/7/145 relating to publication of photographs of frescoes

L/P&S/10/1218 Travellers: Stein

There are several references to Stein in the Index volumes to the records from 1900 onwards. Readers should consult the index volumes (7/L/R/6/17 1900) for details.

The India Office Collection also includes Stein's excavation photos from the Archaeological Survey of India Frontier Circle – Annual Report (ASIFC–AR).

Publications

The following is a list of the major catalogues of the material published to date as well as work in progress. Most of the material is available on microfilm and on the International Dunhuang Project database (see separate entry). The latter includes full colour images.

Bailey, H.W., 'Codices Khotanenses', *Monumenta linguarium Asiae Majoris*, II, Copenhagen, 1938.

Bailey, H.W., *Khotanese Texts*, 7 vols, Cambridge, 1945-85.

Bailey, H.W., *Khotanese Buddhist Texts* (Cambridge Oriental Series 3), London, 1951.

Boyer, A.M., Rapson, E.J. and Senart, E., *Kharosthi Inscriptions discovered by Sir Aurel Stein in Chinese Turkestan*, 1920-29:
Part I, *Text of Inscriptions discovered at the Niya site 1901;*
Part II, *Text of Inscriptions discovered at the Niya, Endere and Lou-lan sites 1906-7;*
Part III, *Text of Inscriptions discovered at the Niya and Lou-lan sites 1913-14*.

The British Library *et al.*, *Dunhuang manuscripts in British Collections (Chinese Texts other than Buddhist scriptures) Ying cang Dunhuang wenxian*, 15 vols, Chengdu, 1990-95.

Burrows, T., *A Translation of the Kharosthi documents from Chinese Turkestan* (James G. Forlong Fund, vol.XX), London, 1940.

Chavannes, E., *Les documents chinois découverts par Aurel Stein dans les sables du Turkestan Oriental*, Oxford, 1913.

Clauson, G.L.M., 'Catalogue of the Stein collection of Sanskrit MSS from Kashmir', *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1912: pp. 587-627.

Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum, *Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum Part 2: Inscriptions of the Seleucid and Parthian period and of Eastern Iran and Central Asia, vol.5 Saka Documents I-VI*, London, 1960-73;
Text volume I, London, 1968.

Dalton, J. and Van Schaik, S. *Tibetan Manuscripts from Dunhuang: A Descriptive Catalogue of the Stein Collection at the British Library*, Leiden: Brill, 2006.

Dresden, M.J., 'Khotanese (Saka) manuscripts, a provisional handlist', *Varia*, 1976. (*Acta Iranica, 3rd series, 12, textes et mémoires* V), Teheran-Liège, 1977.

Giles, L., *Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese manuscripts from Tunhuang in the British Museum*, London, 1957.

Fang, Guangchang, *Yingguo tushuguan cang Dunhuang yishu mulu S.6981 - S.8400*, Beijing, 2000.

Hao Chunwen, *Ying cang Dunhuang shehui lishi wenxian shilu*, Beijing, 2001-.

Hartmann, J.-U. and K. Wille 'Die nordturkistanischen Sanskrit-Handschriften der Sammlung Hoernle', *Sanskrit-Texte aus dem buddhistischen Kanon: Neuentdeckungen und Neueditionen* 2, Göttingen, 1992, pp. 9-63.

Hoernle, A.F.R., *Manuscripts of Buddhist literature found in Eastern Turkestan*, vol.1, Oxford, 1916.

Huang Yongwu (ed.) *Dunhuang baozang*, 140 vols, Taipei, n.d.

Karashima, Seishi and Klaus Wille, *Buddhist Manuscripts from Central Asia: The British Library Sanskrit Fragments*, The International Research Institute for Advanced Buddhology, Soka University, Tokyo 2006-.

La Vallée Poussin, L. de, *Catalogue of the Tibetan manuscripts from Tun-Huang in the India Office Library*, Oxford, 1962.

Mackenzie, D.N., *The Buddhist Sogdian texts of the British Library*, Bibliothèque Pahlavi, Téhéran-Liege, 1976.

Maspéro, H., *Les documents chinois de la troisième expédition de Sir Aurel Stein en Asia Centrale*, London, 1953.

Reichelt, H., *Die Soghdischen Handschriftenreste des Britischen Museums: in Umschrift und mit Übersetzung*, 2 vols, Heidelberg, 1928-31.

Rong Xinjiang, *Yingguo tushuguan cang Dunhuang Hanwen fei fojiao wenxian can juan mulu / Catalogue of the Chinese Non-Buddhist Fragments (S.6981-13624) from Dunhuang in the British Library* (Xianggang Dunhuang Tulufan yanjiu zhongxin yekan / Hong Kong Dunhuang and Turfan Studies Centre: 4), Shin Wen Printing Co., Taipei, 1994.

Sims-Williams, N., 'The Sogdian fragments of the British Library', *Indo-Iranian Journal* 18, 1976, pp. 43-82.

Sims-Williams, N. and Hamilton, J., *Documents turco-sogdiens du IXe-Xe siècle de Touen-houang*, Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum, London, 1990.

Sims-Williams, U., 'The papers of the Central Asian scholar and Sanskritist Rudolf Hoernle', *British Library Sanskrit fragments*, 1, Tokyo, 2006, pp. 1-26.

Sims-Williams, U., 'Central Asian manuscript forgeries: new correspondence between Aurel Stein and Rudolf Hoernle', *South Asia Archive & Library Group Newsletter* 3, 2007, pp. 6-41.

Sims-Williams, U., 'The British Library Hoernle Collection, part 1', *British Library Sanskrit fragments* 2, Tokyo, 2008.

Skjaervo, P.O., *Khotanese manuscripts from Chinese Turkestan in the British Library: a complete catalogue with texts and translation, by Prods Oktor Skjærvø; with contributions by Ursula Sims-Williams,* London, 2002, revised edition 2003.

Stein, M.A., *Ancient Khotan: Detailed report of archaeological explorations in Chinese Turkestan*, 2 vols, Oxford, 1907.

Stein, M.A., *Serindia: Detailed report of explorations in Central Asia and Westernmost China,* 5 vols, Oxford, 1921.

Stein, M.A., *Innermost Asia: Detailed report of explorations in Central Asia, Kan-su and Eastern Iran*, 4 vols, Oxford, 1928.

Takeuchi, Tsuguhito, *Old Tibetan manuscripts from Eastern Turkestan in the Stein Collection of the British Library*, (Bibliotheca Codicum Asiaticorum II), 2 vols, The Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies for UNESCO, The Toyo Bunko and The British Library, 1997-.

Thomas, F.W., *Tibetan literary texts and documents concerning Chinese Turkestan*, 3 vols (Oriental Translation Fund: New Series, vols 32, 37, 40, 41), London: Royal Asiatic Society, 1935-63.

Wang Chongmin, *Dunhuang yishu zongmu suoyin*, Beijing, 1962

Wang Jiqing 'Photographs in the British Library of Documents and Manuscripts from Sir Aurel Stein's Fourth Central Asian Expedition' *The British Library Journal* 24, 1998, pp. 23–74.

Wille, K., 'Some recently identified *Saddharmapuṇḍarīkasūtra* fragments in the British Library (London)', *Annual Report of the International Research Institute for Advanced Buddhology at Soka University for the Academic Year 2003* 7, 2004, pp. 139-146.

Wille, K., 'Some recently identified Sanskrit fragments from the Stein and Hoernle collections in the British Library, London (1)', *Annual Report of the International Research Institute for Advanced Buddhology at Soka University for the Academic Year 2004,* 8, 2005, pp. 47-79.

Wille, K., 'Some recently identified Sanskrit fragments from the Stein and Hoernle collections in the British Library, London (2)', *The British Library Sanskrit Fragments* I, Tokyo, 2006, pp. 27-64.

Wood, F., 'From Central Asia to London: the Stein collection of manuscripts in the British Library, *Studies in Silk Road Coins and Culture*, Kamakura: Institute of Silk Road Studies, 1997, pp. 221-7.

Zhongguo shehui kexueyuan lishi yanjiusuo and Zhongguo Dunhuang Tulufan xuehui, *Ying cang Dunhuang wenxian*, Chengdu, 1990-1995.

Access

The manuscripts and documents in the Stein Collection at the British Library are of international significance and their preservation is our first aim. Handling of the originals is to be avoided where possible. Permission to consult original manuscripts is therefore only granted when a good reason is provided and readers will usually be directed to surrogate forms. Certain parts of the collection may be unavailable, either temporarily or permanently, owing to their poor condition or because they are being conserved. Readers are therefore requested to contact the British Library well in advance if they are interested in a particular manuscript.

Large parts of the collection are available in surrogate form, such as microfilm and published facsimiles. Readers for this material will therefore be directed to these surrogates. As of 2008 over half the collection is also available on the International Dunhuang Project database accessible via the Internet and readers will also be directed to this when relevant.

Certain parts of the collection, for example the majority of items in the sequence Or.8210/S.8400 – S.14,000, have been encapsulated inside plastic and are therefore better able to withstand handling. Readers may be directed to such groups of manuscripts.

The India Office Records are administered by The British Library as part of the Public Records of the United Kingdom, and are open for public consultation under the provisions of the Public Record Acts and in accordance with regulations established by the Lord Chancellor. Readers should contact the British Library for further details. Stein manuscripts in the India Office collection are subject to the same restrictions for reasons of conservation or condition.

Contact details

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Website: www.bl.uk/reshelp/bldept/apac/

British Library
Asia, Pacific and Africa Collections (APAC)
b) Prints, Drawings and Photographs Section

Collection history
The collection was transferred from the Royal Geographical Society in the 1970s. Stein's own arrangement of his photographs resulted in a complex, if characteristically meticulous, alphabetical and numerical sequence. While this broadly chronological arrangement of the material has been maintained, the photographs have now been assigned an overall collection number (Photo 392) within APAC's own photograph holdings, and the various albums and groups of prints broken down into parts. Thus the whole of the Stein Collection of photographs comprises APAC Photo 392/1–58. The detail of the captioning supplied for the photographs is variable: for the albums covering the period up to the 1900s, very little information is supplied and the collection contains no material from Stein's First Central Asian Expedition of 1900–01. From the Second Central Asian Expedition of 1906–08 onwards, the photographs are generally well captioned, supplying location, date and subject, with indications where a picture was intended for publication. For the period 1914–38, there is also a series of notebooks listing subject and date of each photograph as well as supplying technical photographic information regarding exposure, etc. For Stein photographs not held in the British Library, researchers are advised to contact the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, which also holds a very extensive collection of Stein photographs, including detailed coverage of the First Central Asian Expedition.

Collection description
Approximately 11,000 prints, negatives and lantern slides taken by Stein in India, Pakistan, Chinese Central Asia, Iran, Iraq and Jordan, 1890s–1938. The collection covers almost the whole of Stein's career and provides a detailed visual record of the majority of his archaeological expeditions and travels. Original prints for most of the illustrations used by Stein in his own published accounts of his travels can be found in the collection. There is also a small number of personal and family photographs.

Access
The Stein collection is listed in the APAC Photograph catalogue, which can be consulted online at http://prodigi.bl.uk/iosm/welcome.asp. Photographs can be searched for by subject, date and/or geographical locations.

Access to the original photographs is by appointment only, Monday–Friday 2–5 p.m.

A reader's ticket is required to use British Library material. For details about obtaining a reader's ticket, please go to http://www.bl.uk/services/reading/reading.html.

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British Library
The International Dunhuang Project (IDP)

IDP history

The International Dunhuang Project (IDP) was established in 1994 following a meeting of conservators and curators from all the major collections of eastern Silk Road archaeological material worldwide. Its aim is to promote the study and preservation of the archaeological legacy of the eastern Silk Road through international co-operation.

IDP is reuniting the disparate collections through the highest quality digital photography, by coordinating international teams of conservators, cataloguers and researchers to ensure their preservation and cataloguing, and by pushing the limits of web technology to make this material accessible to all. It is a largely externally funded initiative dependent on individual and institutional donors for its success.

Stein material online

As of 2008, images and cataloguing data of Stein material from the British Library, the British Museum, the Victoria & Albert Museum and the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (LHAS) was available on the IDP web database, alongside material from other expeditions in collections worldwide.

The online Stein material includes manuscripts, paintings, textiles, artefacts, photographs, papers and maps. Digitisation and cataloguing is ongoing so the figures below are intended only as a guide.

British Library: over 38,000 manuscripts and blockprints from the Stein collection online, of which over 20,000 have been digitised to date and about 50% catalogued. Over 300 Stein paintings, artefacts and textiles, 162 digitised to date, most catalogued. Over 8,000 Stein photographs, site plans and maps; over 3,500 digitised and most catalogued.

British Museum: all Stein paintings (416) online with images and catalogue information; Stein artefacts and textiles online (over 1,000), with images of c. 200.

V&A Museum: all Stein loan textiles online (over 500) with images.

LHAS: *c.* 200 Stein photographs online and digitised. In addition, IDP gives access to over 10 catalogues of Stein material and Stein's expedition reports (in progress). It has a web page on Stein's expeditions (http://idp.bl.uk/pages/collections_en.a4d) and an educational site devoted to Stein's dogs, Dash 1–7 (http://idp.bl.uk/education/dash/index.htm). The IDP newsletters are also available on the website.

Access

All the material on IDP is freely accessible to all online via the multilingual (English, French, German, Russian, Chinese, Japanese) website, http://idp.bl.uk.

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If you wish to receive the newsletter or would like more information, please contact:

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British Museum Central Archive

Collection history

The Central Archive of the British Museum contains the administrative records of the Museum dating back to its foundation in 1753. They are records created by the Museum which have been selected for permanent preservation. The archive includes minutes of meetings of the Museum's Trustees, departmental reports on acquisitions and administration, policy and financial records.

Correspondence from Sir Aurel Stein to various members of British Museum staff, including Sir Edward Maunde Thompson (1840–1929), Sir Frederick George Kenyon (1863–1952) and Sir George Francis Hill (1867–1948) occurs frequently in the Original Papers series. This series comprises papers presented to the Trustees Standing Committees and includes correspondence and reports, notes and memoranda which were drawn to the Trustees' attention or which required action. Original Papers were filed separately from other records and the series covers the period 1743 (10 years before the Museum was founded) until 1946.

At some point during the development of the British Museum Central Archive, correspondence and papers about Sir Aurel Stein were grouped together and withdrawn entirely from the records series in which they should have existed. A comprehensive list was created and they were re-boxed as a stand alone 'collection' under the reference numbers CE32/23 and CE32/24.

On the advice of the National Archives, all 324 items relating to Sir Aurel Stein have now been reintegrated into the Original Papers series. These items can still be found using the existing hand list and are all filed in date order. There are also two bound volumes of photocopies of the former CE32/23 and CE32/24 series available in the Department of Coins and Medals.

Collection description

The papers relate to Stein's four expeditions to Central Asia and to the finds he collected. The majority concern the division of finds between the British Museum and the Government of India, whilst other correspondence refers to the provision of accommodation for finds at the British Museum. Records date from 1905 to 1948.

A significant number of papers concern objections raised in China to Stein's fourth expedition to Central Asia in 1930, together with the unsuccessful efforts of the Foreign Office to overcome this opposition and Stein's consequent change of plan and expedition to Persia. Other papers relate to the financing of this expedition by the British Museum and Harvard University, the division of finds from Persia, proposals for a photographic record of Kharoshthi inscriptions, and the temporary loan by the Government of India to the British Museum of ceramic specimens collected by Stein in Baluchistan. There is also a report (1948) by Cyril John Gadd (1893–1966), Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, British Museum, on the division of finds made by Stein in Western Iran, 1935–36.

Notable names referred to in the correspondence include:

Frederick Henry Andrews (1866–1957)
Lionel David Barnett (1871–1960)
Robert Laurence Binyon (1869–1943)
Lazarus Fletcher
A.F. Rudolf Hoernle (1841–1918)
Thomas Athol Joyce (1878–1942)
P.S. Noble
Raphael Petrucci (1872–1917)
Charles Hercules Read (1857–1929)
Frederick William Thomas (1867–1956)

Publications

Wang, H., 'Catalogue of the Sir Aurel Stein Papers in the British Museum Central Archives', in H. Wang (ed.), *Sir Aurel Stein. Proceedings of the British Museum Study Day, 23 March 2002* (British Museum Occasional Paper 142, 2004), pp. 37-62. Available online at: www.britishmuseum.org/research/research_publications/online_research_publications/sir_aurel_stein

Access

Access to the British Museum Central Archive is by appointment, Monday to Friday. For more information or advice contact the Museum Archivist.

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British Museum Department of Asia

The Department of Oriental Antiquities was renamed as the Department of Asia in 2003.

Collection history

Chinese Central Asian collection

The collections listed below are housed in the Department of Asia. They are included in descriptions of finds in Stein's three reports (Stein 1907, 1921, 1928), and the copies of the three reports in the Department's library have been annotated with the Department's registration numbers.

The collections of paintings, prints and textiles from Cave 17, Dunhuang, which are now housed in the Department are part of a larger collection acquired by Stein during his second expedition. The collection acquired by Stein from Cave 17 reached England in 1909 and remained here until the early 1920s when it was divided according to the proportion of funding of the second expedition, with two-fifths remaining in England, and three-fifths being transfered to India and now housed in the Museum of Central Asian Antiquities, New Delhi. The collection which remained in England consisted of the paintings, prints and textiles in the Department, manuscripts and some prints transferred to the former Department of Manuscripts (which is now the Chinese Section of the British Library's Oriental and India Office Collection); and a collection of textiles on loan to the Victoria & Albert Museum from the India Government.

Following the arrival of the Cave 17 paintings in London, a major programme of conservation was organized to unroll and conserve the fragmentary paintings. This was carried out between *c.* 1910 and the early 1920s under the direction of the Japanese mounter, Yoshijiro Urushibara. Since the early 1980s additional conservation of the collection of paintings and prints has been carried out by the Eastern Pictorial Art section of the Museum's Conservation Department, as part of a programme for the conservation and mounting of the fragment collection.

The Islamic collections have been moved to the Department of the Middle East.

Collection description

Chinese Central Asian collection

1,500+ archaeological objects excavated from sites on the Southern Silk Route, the border fortifications near Dunhuang and the North-eastern Silk Route during Stein's three expeditions to Chinese Central Asia, 1900–03, 1906–09 and 1913–16. The collection from the Southern Silk Route includes objects from sites from the Khotan oases, Niya, Miran and Loulan. The Northeastern Silk Route includes objects from Shorchuk, Khora and Astana.

240+ paintings on silk and paper from Cave 17, Dunhuang, acquired during Stein's second expedition to Chinese Central Asia (1906–09).

60+ groups of fragments of painted silk and paper from Cave 17, Dunhuang, acquired during Stein's second expedition to Chinese Central Asia (1906–09).

30+ woodblock prints from Cave 17, Dunhuang, acquired during Stein's second expedition to Chinese Central Asia (1906–09).

200 textiles, including complete objects and fragments, from Cave 17, Dunhuang, acquired during Stein's second expedition to Chinese Central Asia (1906–09).

Archive material

Letter from Stein to Foster (addressed from Merton College, Oxford, Nov 22, 1911) in Manuscripts Box: Masson, Cunningham, Martin.

Publications

Chinese Central Asian collection

Andrews, F.H., *Descriptive catalogue of antiquities recovered by Sir Aurel Stein during his explorations in Central Asia, Kansu and Eastern Iran*, Delhi, 1935.

Andrews, F.H., *Wall paintings from ancient shrines in Central Asia recovered by Sir Aurel Stein,* 2 vols, London, 1948.

Binyon, L., *A catalogue of Japanese and Chinese woodcuts in the British Museum*, London, 1916.

British Museum, *Guide to an exhibition of paintings, manuscripts and other archaeological objects collected by Sir Aurel Stein, KCIE, in Chinese Turkestan, London*, 1914.

Farrer, A., 'From paradise paintings to paper flowers: comparative values in the pictorial material from Cave 17, Dunhuang,' *Studies in Silk Road Coins and Culture*, Kamakura: Institute of Silk Road Studies, 1997, pp. 243–60.

Waley, A., *A catalogue of paintings recovered from Tunhuang by Sir Aurel Stein*, London, 1931.

Whitfield, R., *The art of Central Asia: the Stein collection in the British Museum*, Tokyo: Kodansha, 1982–85.
vol.1 (Paintings from Dunhuang)
vol.2 (Paintings from Dunhuang)
vol.3 (Textiles, sculpture and other art)

Whitfield, R. and Farrer, A., *Caves of the Thousand Buddhas*, London: British Museum exhibition catalogue, 1990.

Zhao Feng (ed.), *Textiles from Dunhuang in UK Collections*, Shanghai: Donghua University Press 2007.

赵丰（主编），敦煌丝绸艺术全集英藏卷 上海东华大学出版社 2007.

Access
By appointment. Some of the three dimensional objects are on permanent display in the Joseph E. Hotung Gallery of Oriental Art.

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British Museum Department of Coins and Medals

Collection history

Coins from Chinese Central Asia

The Stein coins from the first three expeditions arrived in London in 1901, 1909 and 1924, respectively. Those from the first two expeditions came directly to London; those from the third expedition were identified in India before transfer to the British Museum. The Lists of Coins included as Appendices to *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia* and *Innermost Asia* were compiled by Stephen Wootton Bushell, Edward James Rapson, John Allan and Florence Mary Glen Lorimer.

Coins from the first and second expeditions appear to have been housed in the Department since the compilation of the Lists; those from the third expedition were transferred from the British Libary in the 1970s. In the 1980s Joe Cribb and Lalou Metzler arranged the coins according to the order in the Lists, and allocated an individual registration number to each coin. The registration numbers follow the groupings in the original Lists of Coins, preceded by AK (*Ancient Khotan*), S (*Serindia*) or IA (*Innermost Asia*). For example, S.XXII.d.1 refers to the 1st coin in List sub-group d, of List group XXII [coins excavated at 'Ming-oi' site, north of Shor-chuk] in *Serindia*.

The Stein coins were cleaned/conserved in 1993 by Celestine Enderley (retired 1997) of the Museum's Conservation Department.

Coins from Iran and Pakistan

The coins from Iran and Pakistan were housed in the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities (subsequently renamed as the Department of the Middle East), where the groups of coins from various sites were numbered (groups 168–186) by Julian Reade. These coins were transferred to the Department of Coins and Medals in March 1993, and this numbering was retained. The prefix WAA was added to each coin, and each coin was given an individual number within its group. For example, WAA 168.1 refers to the first coin in group 168 transferred from WAA.

Collection description

Coins from Chinese Central Asia

Over 4000 coins were acquired by Stein during his first, second and third expeditions to Chinese Central Asia. Three quarters of the coins are of the Chinese tradition, with official issues spanning a period of about 2000 years from the Han to Qing dynasties. The remaining quarter consists mainly of Islamic coins (Qarakhanid, Chagatayid, Mughal and Samanid coins, coins of Nimruz and 19th-century coins of Kashmir, Khwarazm and Kashmir). In addition, there are a smaller number of Roman, Parthian, Kushan, Sasanian, and imitation Byzantine coins. There are also coins mixing Chinese and Western coin traditions: the Sino-Kharoshthi coins, the Sino-Kuchan coins, and 1 Türgesh coin with a Sogdian inscription.

Coins are from the following sites (in Stein's romanisation):

Aduna-kora, Ak-sipil, Ak-terek Tatis, Ak-tiken, Arka-kuduk and Kumat, Arkalik, Astana, Baghdad-shahri, Balawaste, Bash-kumat, Besh-tam, Chahar-taq, Chalma Kazan, Charchan, Chong Hassar, Chong-tim, Damba-koh, Dandan-uiliq, Dawan-kum Tatis, Do Dashtak, Domoko, Endere, Farhad-Beg-Yailaki, Halal-bagh, Hanguya Tatis, Hei-shui-kuo, Jigda-kuduk, Jumbe-kum, Kalalik, Kalat-i-gird, Kara Yantak, Kara-dobe, Kara-dong, Kara-khoja, Kara-sai, Karghalik, Khadalik, Khan-oi, Kharakhoto, Khotan, Khotan Tatis, Kighillik, Kine-tokmak Tatis, Kizil-yar, Kohmari, Kök-kumarish, Kukrani, Kum-bagh, Kurgan, Loulan, Lachin-ata, Lal-tagh, Limes, Lo-t'o ch'eng, Machi, Maral-bashi, Mazar-tagh, Merdek shahri, Merdek Tim, Ming-oi, Miran, Tatis north of Jiya and Suya, Nanhu, Niya, Rawak, Tatis south of Sapula, So-yang-cheng, Tajik, Tam-öghil, Tar-bogaz, Tarishlak, Toghrak-akin, Togujai, Tokuz-sarai, Toyuk, Ushak-tal, Uzun Tati, Vash-shahri, West Lach, Yar-khoto, Yarkand, Ying-p'an, Yotkan, Yulduz-bagh.

There are also handwritten envelopes and specimen bags from the expeditions, and handwritten identification slips prepared for the Lists of Coins included in the appendices to Stein's reports.

Coins from Iran and Pakistan

152 coins/fragments acquired by Stein in Iran and Pakistan, from the following sites:

Iran (Baluchistan): Tiz, Damba-koh, Qalat-i-Jamshid
Iran (Bushire): Reshire Fort
Iran (Fars): Asir, Chahar-taq (palace), Shahr-i-Majj, Qal'a-i-Darabgird, Qal'a-i-Parian, Tal-i-Haidar, Nakhsh-i-Rustam/Shahpur
Pakistan: Kukrani, Rokhri

Medals

A unique silver medal portraying Sir Aurel Stein and the seal impression depicting Athena found at the Niya site on one side, and a Sogdian god riding a camel (taken from the painted wooden panel found at Dandan-Uiliq) was commissioned by the British Museum, and presented to Professor Ikuo Hirayama on 1 April 1993. It was designed by Ian Rank-Broadley. A bronze version was made for the British Museum medal collection and is housed in the Department. Details and illustrations may be found in the News section, *The Medal*, Autumn 1993, pp. 105–06.

Publications

The original lists of the coins from the three expeditions to Chinese Central Asia was published as Appendices to *Ancient*

Khotan, Serindia and *Innermost Asia*, respectively.
Cribb, J. 'The Sino-Kharosthi coins of Khotan – their attribution and relevance to Kushan chronology (Part 1)', *Numismatic Chronicle* 144 (1984), pp. 128–52.
Cribb, J. 'The Sino-Kharosthi coins of Khotan – their attribution and relevance to Kushan chronology (Part 2)', *Numismatic Chronicle* 145 (1985), pp. 136–49.
Porter, V. 'The Islamic coins collected by Stein in Chinese Central Asia', *Studies in Silk Road Coins and Culture*, Institute of Silk Road Studies, Kamakura, Japan (1997), pp. 201–20.
Wang, H. *Money on the Silk Road: the evidence from Eastern Central Asia to c.* AD *800, including a catalogue of the coins collected by Sir Aurel Stein*, London: British Museum Press, 2004.

Access

By appointment. Researchers should contact the Department to reserve a seat in the Study Room, indicating that they wish to see the Stein collection. For the first visit, it is essential to bring proof of identity.

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British Museum
Department of the Middle East

The Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities was renamed as the Department of the Middle East in 2006.

Collection history

Pre-Islamic collection

The collection contains material from Stein's four expeditions to the Indus valley and Iran in the years 1931–36:

(1) The Indus valley and S-E Iran (from Makran to Kirman), November 1931–April 1932;
(2) S-E Iran (from Kirman to Bushire), November 1932–March 1933;
(3) Fars, Iran, November 1933–May 1934;
4) Western Iran, November 1935–November 1936.

The finds from the first two expeditions, which were financed by the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University, were divided by agreement between the Iranian Government, Harvard University and the British Museum, with the largest share going to Harvard. The Fogg Art Museum's share was largely, if not entirely, transferred to the Peabody Museum of Harvard University where it is registered in the 36–91–60 series.

The finds from the third and fourth expeditions mostly came to the British Museum, with a small number of finds being claimed by the Iranian Government. It appears that the major part of the British Museum's share of the finds was initially deposited in the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities (now Department of the Middle East), and that subsequently much (but not all) of the Islamic pottery was transferred to the Department of Oriental Antiquities (now the Department of Asia) while the coins were transferred to the Department of Coins and Medals. Later, in 1985 a number of items, particularly flints, were transferred back to Western Asiatic Antiquities from Oriental Antiquities (where they had been numbered 1880–3029 to 1880–3065).

Islamic collection

In the past few years, the Stein ceramic and small finds have been placed in a more accessible storage area, within the Department of the Middle East. They have been arranged according to findspot, which has contributed to our understanding of the currency of certain ceramic groups in specific areas of Iran. As work progresses on upgrading storage of other Iranian shard collections in the Department, more useful comparisons with the Stein material will be able to be made.

Currently, an Iranian team is excavating at Hormuz, a site well represented among the Stein finds, so eventually useful comparisons may be made with the new finds.

It is hoped that on future visits to Iran, one might study the Stein finds that were kept in Iran.

Collection description

Pre-Islamic collection

1937–3–13 collection: 71 items, also numbered in the sequence WA 129002–129071 and 137322. Pottery and a few small finds, almost exclusively from the first expedition.

1937–10–11 collection: 268 items, also numbered in the sequences WA 129101–129352 and 130791–130806. Pottery and a few small finds from the third expedition.

1947–5–1 collection: this collection falls into two parts:

(1) 626 items, also numbered in the sequences WA 129608–130000, 131000–131121, 136086–136196. Pottery and small finds from the fourth expedition. The first two numerical sequences represent the material already published and illustrated by Stein; the third group accounts for the remaining (unpublished) whole pots from this expedition (mainly from Hasanlu and Dinka) and the important groups of metalwork from Hasanlu and Shami.
(2) over 10,000 sherds, also numbered in the sequences WA 140000–140244, 142000–151980, some 470 small finds, also numbered in the sequences WA 151981–152394 and 152422–152476, and an uncounted number of flints. These items come from all four expeditions. This larger part of the 1947–5–1 registration group represents an attempt to complete the Department's registration of its Stein collections from Iran.

Islamic collection

798 objects in ceramic, glass, stone, terracotta, ivory, metal and wood. There are site-markings on most pieces, and specimen envelopes for small items such as beads. The main registration number series are:

OA+7500–8119
OA+12031–12128
1928–10–22–145 to 193
1937–3–18–1 to 25
and other isolated numbers in the OA+ series.

Except for the 1928 group, the rest of the finds come from Stein's four Iranian expeditions (1931–36). The objects come from the same regions as the pre-Islamic collections in the Department of the Middle East, that is Baluchistan, Makran, Kirman, Hormuzgan and Fars, but they were acquired at far fewer sites than the ancient collections.

Current work

The best of Stein's finds allocated to the Museum, in particular that part of the material which was illustrated in Stein's own accounts, had already been recorded in the Museum's registers by about 1950. Many pieces lay unregistered for nearly half a century in the Museum. The lengthy process of entering into

the Museum's by now computerised registers the remaining great mass of Stein's sherds and small finds, notionally acquired in or before 1947, began anew in 1995 (as the 1947–5–1 collection). During the 1990's the bulk of the sherds have been registered by Joe Venturella (Canada) and Katrien Rutten (University of Ghent). It is hoped that the registration process will be completed in the next two years. Particular attention has been paid to establishing a detailed geographical hierarchy for the collection and to recording Stein's own excavation numbers for the purpose of establishing complete site inventories. On completion of the registration project the Department plans to publish a more detailed guide to the relevant collections.

Some of the best of Stein's ceramic and metal finds at Hasanlu are exhibited in the Museum's recently refurbished gallery of Ancient Iran. The Keeper, Dr J.E. Curtis, in conjunction with Professor Robert Dyson (Philadelphia) plans a complete publication of the metalwork found by Stein at this site.

Detailed studies of Stein's ceramic finds have begun anew. Susanne Kerner's *Vakilabad-Keramik* (*Berliner Beitrage zum Vorderen Orient*, Band 13, Berlin, 1993), is a complete publication of ceramics from Vakilabad and other sites in the vicinity of Kanakan in the Fasa district of Fars. A wider ranging study of the ceramics from Stein's survey and excavations in Fars is being undertaken by Dr. Abbas Alizadeh (Tehran).

Documentation

The Department's archives contain only two significant items from the original excavation archive:

(1) Typed lists of sites and their abbreviations.
The most important of these is a list of sites visited in the 'Second Persian Journey', with dates, which begins with an otherwise unpublished list of the sites visited by Muhammad Ayub Khan, Stein's surveyor, during Stein's absence in England in the interval between his first and second expeditions. Stein, in *Archaeological reconnaissances*, refers to the area covered as being 'in the hills to the north-west of Kirman as well as in the high valleys to the south and south-east' (p. 161), and 'in the Zarand and Kuhistan tracts to the north and north-west of Kirman' (p. 162), and 'in Bardsir' (p. 164). No detailed reference is made by Stein to most of the site names listed by Muhammad Ayub. A number of sherds collected during this survey (mostly, if not all, Islamic) are in the Department's 1947–5–1 collection.

(2) A copy of what appear to be Stein's original study notes (or field notes?) on sherds, whole pots, and metal from the fourth expedition, describing some material not illustrated in *Old Routes* nor present in the ME collections. It should be noted that the site inventory numbers are already recorded in these study notes, but were evidently revised in some cases (e.g. the sites of Dinka and Hasanlu).

This archival information is supplemented by the site marks and numbers on individual sherds, and by the remaining packing labels which have been partially retained both in London and at Harvard. The labels, which are often dated, act as valuable confirmation of uncertain site abbreviations and in a few cases allow us to identify the whereabouts of sites not recorded in Stein's published accounts.

Publications

(a) by Stein himself

On the first and second expeditions:

'Archaeological reconnaissances in southern Persia', *The Geographical Journal* 83 (2) (1934), pp. 119–34.

Archaeological reconnaissances in north-western Iran and south-eastern Iran carried out and recorded with the support of Harvard University and the British Museum. (By Sir Aurel Stein, … Antiques examined and described with the assistance of Fred. H. Andrews and analysed in an appendix by R.L. Hobson), London, 1937.

On the third expedition:

'An archaeological tour in the ancient Persis,' *The Geographical Journal* 86 (6) (1935), pp. 489–97.

'An archaeological tour in the ancient Persis', *Iraq* 3 (1936), pp. 111–225.

On the fourth expedition:

'An archaeological journey in western Iran', *The Geographical Journal* 92 (4) (1938), pp. 313–42.

Old routes of western Iran. Narrative of an archaeological journey carried out and recorded by Sir Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E. Antiquities examined, described and illustrated with the assistance of Fred. H. Andrews, O.B.E. London, 1940.

(b) by Bahman Karimi, Inspector of Antiquities, Iran, who accompanied Stein on the 15-month tour of Iran, 1935–36

Rahha-yi bastani va paytakhtha-yi qadami-yi gharb-i, Iran, 1950.

Rapport résumé de quinze mois de voyage de Dr Bahmen Karimi: les anciennes routes de l'Iran, Iran, 1950.

(c) Subsequent research

The potential revealed by Stein's surveys and excavations in Iran has led to a number of subsequent excavations on sites which he pioneered, including the following:

Bampur: Beatrice De Cardi (1966)

De Cardi, B., 'Excavations at Bampur, S.E. Iran: a brief report', *Iran* 6, pp. 135–56, London, 1968.

De Cardi, B., *Excavations at Bampur, a third millennium settlement in Persian Baluchistan*, New York, 1970.

Dinkha Tepe: Robert H. Dyson (1966/1968)

Muscarella, O.W., 'The Iron Age at Dinkha Tepe, Iran', *Metropolitan Museum Journal* 9, pp. 35–90. New York, 1974.

Hamblin, C., *The Habur Ware Ceramic Assemblage of Northern Mesopotamia*. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, 1971 (publication of the pottery).

Hasanlu: Robert H. Dyson (1957–1977)

Dyson, R.H. *et al*, 'East of Assyria: The Highland Settlement of Hasanlu', *Expedition* 31 (2–3), pp. 3–127. Philadelphia, 1989.

Tal-i-Iblis: Joseph R. Caldwell (1964/1966)

Caldwell, J.F., 'Tal-i-Iblis: the Kerman Range and the Beginnings of Smelting' (Illinois State Museum Preliminary

Reports 7). Springfield, 1966.
Caldwell, J.R.,, 'Investigations at Tal-i-Iblis (Illinois State Museum Preliminary Reports 9). Springfield, 1967.

Siraf: David B. Whitehouse (1966–1973)

Whitehouse, D.B., Preliminary reports in the journal *Iran*, vols 5–12. London, 1967–74.

(d) Other

Curtis, V. S. and Pazooki, N., 'Aurel Stein and Bahman Karimi on Old Routes of Western Iran', In H. Wang (ed.) *Sir Aurel Stein. Proceedings of the British Museum Study Day, 23 March 2002*, British Museum Occasional Paper 142, pp. 23-28.
Priestman, Seth M.N. 'Leave no stone unturned: Stein and Williamson's surveys compared.' In H. Wang (ed.) *Sir Aurel Stein. Proceedings of the British Museum Study Day, 23 March 2002*, British Museum Occasional Paper 142, pp. 29–36.

Both articles can be found at: www.britishmuseum.org/research/research_publications/online_research_publications/sir_aurel_stein

Access

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The National Archives (Kew)

Collection history
The National Archives of the United Kingdom (TNA) is the place of deposit for records of British government departments, which are transferred according to provisions of the public records legislation. An ongoing programme is in place to enhance TNA's catalogue but many documents can be identified only with the use of original finding aids held at Kew. This is particularly true of the records of the Foreign Office and Colonial Office, and it is possible that other information about the work of Sir Aurel Stein is held.

Foreign Office collection
Records of the Foreign Office, responsible for the conduct of British foreign policy from 1782 to 1968, include diplomatic correspondence, treaties and related papers, locally created records of embassies and consulates, private papers, and records of certain temporary bodies. For details see Michael Roper, *The Records of the Foreign Office, 1782–1968* (Public Record Office, 2002). The series FO 925 contains over 18,000 maps, plans, and atlases accumulated by the Foreign Office from library material, extracts from despatches and reports, and items collected by diplomats in the course of their work. They are listed in TNA's online catalogue, and some have been described in *Maps and Plans in the Public Record Office: 2. America and West Indies* (London: HMSO, 1974); *Maps and Plans in the Public Record Office: 3. Africa* (London: HMSO, 1982); and *Maps and Plans in the Public Record Office: 4. Europe and Turkey* (London: The Stationery Office, 1998). Records in FO 248 are those of the British embassy in Persia/Iran.

Colonial Office collection
Records of the Colonial Office, responsible for the administration of British colonial affairs from 1854 to 1966, are held under the 'CO' letter code together with earlier records of predecessor departments. They include correspondence from colonial governors, printed material from the colonies such as statutes, proceedings of local legislatures, and official newspapers, papers of internal committees, and three collections of maps. For details see Anne Thurston, *Sources for Colonial Studies in the Public Record Office, vol. 1, Records of the Colonial Office, Dominions Office, Commonwealth Relations Office and Commonwealth Office* (London: The Stationery Office, 1995) and Mandy Banton, *Administering the Empire, 1801–1968: a guide to the records of the Colonial Office in The National Archives of the UK* (Institute of Historical Research, London, 2008). CO 831 contains correspondence relating to Transjordan, which was assigned to Britain as a mandated territory with effect from 1923. In 1946 it became the independent state of Jordan.

Home Office collection
HO 144 is supplementary to the main series of Home Office papers in HO 45 and consists of confidential papers originally closed for 100 years. The subject matter of the files reflects the diversity of domestic matters dealt with by the Home Office, and includes files on individuals applying for naturalisation as British citizens. Copies of naturalisation certificates are in HO 344.

Collection description
Foreign Office collection
Foreign Office: Library: Maps and Plans FO 925/25230
Map of Chinese Turkistan and adjacent parts of Central Asia and Kansu from surveys made in 1900–1, 1906–1908, 1913–1915, during the explorations of Sir Aurel Stein, KCIE. 1:6,000,000. Published by the Royal Geographical Society, 1925.

Foreign Office: Library: Maps and Plans FO 925/17272
Map of parts of the western provinces of Iran. From surveys made in 1935–1936, by Sir Aurel Stein, KCIE. 1:2,000,000. With insets of parts of Fars and Luristan. Published by the Royal Geographical Society, 1936.

Foreign Office: Library: Maps and Plans FO 925/17223
Map of the Turfan Basin from surveys made during the explorations of Sir Aurel Stein in the years 1907 and 1914–1915. 1:500,000. Published by the Royal Geographical Society, 1933.

Foreign Office: Library: Maps and Plans FO 925/25223
Maps of Chinese Turkistan and Kansu from surveys made during the explorations of Sir Aurel Stein, KCIE, 1900–1901, 1906–1908, 1913–1915. 60 sheets. With memoir. Published by the Survey of India, 1923.

Foreign Office: Library: Maps and Plans FO 925/17192
Map to illustrate the paper on Alexander's campaign on the Indian north-west frontier by Sir Aurel Stein, KCIE. 1:500,000. Published by the Royal Geographical Society, 1927.

Foreign Office: Library: Maps and Plans FO 925/17251
Map of the province of Fars, Iran. From surveys made in 1933–1934 under the direction and with the assistance of Sir Aurel Stein, KCIE, by Surveyor Muhammed Ayub Khan, with additions from the Survey of India 1:253,440. 1:750,000. Published by the Royal Geographical Society, 1935.

Foreign Office: Library: Maps and Plans FO 925/25231
Map of the Lop Desert and adjacent parts of the Tarim Basin from surveys made during the explorations of Sir Aurel Stein, KCIE. 1:2,000,000. Royal Geographical Society, 1925.

Foreign Office and Foreign and Commonwealth Office: Embassy and Consulates, Iran (formerly Persia): General Correspondence FO 248/1390

Colonial Office collection
Colonial Office: Transjordan Original Correspondence CO 831/41/4
Proposals by Sir Aurel Stein for a survey of the frontier of the former Roman Empire in Trans-Jordan, 1937.

Colonial Office: Transjordan Original Correspondence CO 831/36/5
Proposed survey of the frontier of the Roman Empire in Trans-Jordan by Sir Aurel Stein, 1936.

Home Office collection
Home Office: Registered Papers, Supplementary HO 144/994/119026
Nationality and Naturalisation: Stein, Mark Aurel, from Austria-Hungary. Resident in Peshawar, India. Certificate AA 42 issued 27 June 1904. [1904–1910]

Access
Visitors wishing to read original documents will need a Reader's Ticket. This is issued on production of two documents – one to prove your identity and one to prove your address. If you do not have either of these items, please contact us before visiting. For further information on registration: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/registration/

Allow plenty of time to identify, order and read your documents. The latest time you can place an order is 16:15 except on Tuesdays and Thursdays when it is 16:45. Please also note that on Saturdays document ordering closes at 15:15. You can only order three documents at one time and after you have ordered them they can take up to 40 minutes to be delivered (sometimes longer in exceptional cases).
Opening times:
Monday and Friday 9.00–17.00
Tuesday and Thursday 9.00–19.00
Wednesday 10.00–17.00
Saturday 9.30–17.00

Contact details
The National Archives, Kew
Richmond
Surrey TW9 4DU

Tel: +44 (0)20-8876-3444.
Minicom (For deaf and hard of hearing): +44 (0)20-8392-9198.

For further information on contacting the National Archives: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/contact

Website:
www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

National Portrait Gallery Heinz Archive and Library

Collection history
Where known, the provenance of the photographs is noted below.

Collection description
Stein, Aug 1911
Photograph of photograph in the collection of F.H. Andrews, 1948.
NPG Sitter Box (Stein) Ref neg: 5293

Stein and dog, 22 Sept 1917
Photograph of photograph, by Norman Taylor, 107 High Street, & 74 Cowley Street, Oxford, from the collection of F.H. Andrews, 1948.
NPG Sitter Box (Stein) Ref neg: 5291

Drawing of Stein, signed and dated by Sir William Rothenstein, 1920, presented to the NPG by the Rothenstein Memorial Trust, 1963
NPG Primary Collection (NPG 3881)

Portrait of Stein, 3 March 1924
B/W photograph from original negative by Bassano, no.71914
NPG Photographs Collection

Portrait of Stein, 4 July 1925
Negative by Walter Stoneman, commissioned by the National Photographic Record for the NPG.
NPG Photographs Collection (Acq no. x162489)

Portrait of Stein, 4 July 1925
Negative by Walter Stoneman, commissioned by the National Photographic Record for the NPG.
NPG Photographs Collection (Acq no. x162490)

Portrait of Stein, 4 July 1925
Negative by Walter Stoneman, commissioned by the National Photographic Record for the NPG.
NPG Photographs Collection (Acq no. x162491)

Portrait of Stein, 4 July 1925
Negative by Walter Stoneman, commissioned by the National Photographic Record for the NPG.
NPG Photographs Collection (Acq no. x162492)

Portrait of Stein, 16 July 1929
Whole plate glass negative by Bassano, 38 Dover Street, London W1, presented to the NPG by the Bassano and Vandyk Studios, 1974.
NPG Photographs Collection (Acq no. x124679)

Portrait of Stein, 16 July 1929
Whole plate glass negative by Bassano, 38 Dover Street, London W1, presented to the NPG by the Bassano and Vandyk Studios, 1974.
NPG Photographs Collection (Acq no. x124680)

Stein, 1933
Photograph by Wykeham Studios, 165 Victoria Street, London SW1, presented to the NPG by Stein, 1935.
NPG Photographs Collection (Acq no. x38873)

Portrait of Stein, 16 July 1929
Photograph by Bassano, 38 Dover Street, London W1, purchased by the NPG from the Bassano and Vandyk Studios, 1996.
NPG Photographs Collection (Acq no. x84858)

Stein at Kagan (near Bukhara), 17 July 1942
Photograph of snapshot, from the collection of F.H. Andrews, 1948.
NPG Sitter Box (Stein) Ref neg: 5292

Stein at Kagan (near Bukhara), 17 July 1942
Photograph sent to the NPG by H.R. Cresworth, Cambridge University Library, December 1952.
NPG Photographs Collection (Acq no. x38874) (as ref neg: 5292)

Publications
Saywell, D. and Simon, J. (eds), *National Portrait Gallery Complete Illustrated Catalogue*, London: NPG 2004.

Access
By appointment, in the Heinz Archive and Library, Orange Street, London WC2. Copy prints of the drawing and items with NPG ref neg nos 5291–5293 are documented in Sitter Box file 'Sir (Mark) Aurel Stein'. The photographs and negatives are in the Photographs Collection.

Contact details
Heinz Archive and Library
National Portrait Gallery
St Martin's Place
London WC2H 0HE

Tel: +44 (0)20-7321-6617
Fax: +44 (0)20-7306-0056

E-mail: archive@npg.org.uk
Website: www.npg.org.uk

Royal Asiatic Society

Collection history
The Society's collection of material relating to Stein largely comprises subsequent donations of material by others.

Collection description
1 b/w framed portrait of Stein, by W. Howard, dated 1946

663 photographs, as prepared for publication with instructions for reproduction

Diploma of the Geographical Society, Munich, awarded to Stein, 29 April 1909

Notes of the speech by the Public Orator, Cambridge, on the occasion of awarding Stein Doctor of Science, 20 January 1910

Diploma of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, awarded to Stein, 22 February 1910

Stein's certificate of membership of the Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Vienna, 8 March 1911

Stein's certificate of membership of the American Philosophical Society, 21 April 1939

Certificate of Honorary Doctorate of the University of St Andrews, awarded to Stein in September 1939

Certificate of Honorary Doctorate of the University of Tübingen, 24 May 1933.

The Council's Minutes Books (not indexed)

Access
Visitors are welcome to consult material relating to Stein, but should make an appointment in advance. For information on library access and opening hours, please visit the RAS web site at www.royalasiaticsociety.org.

In addition to the material listed above, the library holds copies of many of Stein's publications, both books and journal articles. For information about the library catalogues and holdings, please see the RAS web site or contact the Librarian. The books, journals and photographs are catalogued, but the other archival material is not.

Contact details
Kathy Lazenbatt
Librarian
Royal Asiatic Society
14 Stephenson Way
London NW1 2HD.
Tel: +44 (0)20-7388-4539
Fax: +44 (0)20-7391-9429

E-mail: library@royalasiaticsociety.org
Website: www.royalasiaticsociety.org

Royal Geographical Society

The Royal Geographical Society (RGS) with The Institute of British Geographers (IBG).

Collection history
The Society's collection of material relating to Stein is largely the correspondence Stein maintained with the Society and its staff, his own donations to the Society, and subsequent donations of material by others.

Collection description
The Society's holdings of material relating to Stein is arranged in the Library, the Archives, the Picture Library and the Map Room.

Library
The Library holds many of Stein's publications, both books and articles, as well as biographical articles about Stein from various journals.

Archives
Correspondence relating to Stein:

1901–1910: 92 letters
1911–1920: 194 letters
1921–1930: 190 letters
1931–1940: 189 letters
1941–1950: 43 letters

Stein's application to the Government of India for permission to renew explorations in Turkestan, N.P. 1906 (17 pages and attachments [z.136.14])

Typescript of 'On Alexander's route into Gedrosia: an archaeological tour in Las-Bela', and three copies of the 12 photographs illustrating this paper.

Typewritten biography of Stein

Notes on photographs

Note on wind-sculpted block of wood from Lop Nor

Pictures
2 studio portraits of Stein

Photograph of Stein crossing river

Photographs taken by Stein:
China (22 photos), Iran (10), Iraq (17), Pakistan (21)

Maps
Maps produced by Stein (both manuscript and printed):
China (8 maps)
India (4 maps)
Iran (9 maps)
Jordan (8 maps)
Pakistan (3 maps)
The maps are catalogued according to author and area.

Medals awarded to Stein
Royal Asiatic Society Bombay – Campbell Memorial Medal, [RGS 37(5)]

Royal Geographical Society Founder's Medal, 1909

University of Pennsylvania's Department of Archaeology – Lucy Wharton Drexel Medal, 1912 [RGS 37(7)]

Société de Géographie de Paris – Gold Medal, 1923 [RGS 37(6)]

Senate of the University of London – Petrie Medal, 1928 [RGS 37(2)]

Hungarian Geographical Society – Medal, 1930 [RGS 37(9)]

Hungarian Geographical Society – In Memoriam Ludovici Lóczy Medal, 1931 [RGS 37(8)]

Royal Anthropological Institute – Huxley Memorial Lecturer's Medal, 1934 [RGS 37(4)]

Society of Antiquaries – Medal, 1935 [RGS 37(11)]

Catalogues
An online catalogue is available through the RGS-IBG website: www.rgs.org/OurWork/Collections/Catalogue+Search/CatalogueSearch. The online catalogue provides records for books, maps, some articles and pictures.

Our online catalogue only provides collection level records for archival material. The best way to find what Stein material is held in our archives is to use the Access to Archives website www.a2a.org.uk.

We also have hand lists and card catalogues in the Foyle Reading Room.

Access
Since 2004 the functions of the Archives, Library, Map Room and Picture Library have been combined in the Foyle Reading Room (FRR). All material is now accessed through the FRR. The FRR is open Monday to Friday 10.00–17.00.

There are no restrictions on who can use the Foyle Reading

Room although it is a place of quiet study so is not suitable for young children.

Use of the FRR is free to Members of the RGS and to educational users. To qualify as an educational user you will need to bring proof of educational status. Please ring in advance if you are unsure. If you are not a Member, nor an educational user there is a £10 daily access charge.

You will need to bring a current driving licence or passport as proof of identification and current educational ID if you coming as an educational user, e.g. current student card, university staff card.

Contact details

Royal Geographical Society with IBG
1 Kensington Gore
London SW7 2AR

Tel. +44 (0)20-7591-3000
Fax. +44 (0)20-7591-3001

Tel. FRR +44 (0)20-7591-3044

E-mail:enquiries@rgs.org
Website: www.rgs.org

Royal Society for Asian Affairs Archive

Collection history
Originally known as The Central Asian Society, founded in 1901. The name was subsequently changed to The Royal Central Asian Society. Since 1 January 1975 it has been known as The Royal Society for Asian Affairs (RSAA). Further details of the RSAA and its history can be found on the RSAA website www.rsaa.org.uk and in Hugh Leach with Susan Maria Farrington, *Strolling about on the Roof of the World: the First Hundred Years of the Royal Society for Asian Affairs* (formerly Royal Central Asian Society), London: Routledge Curzon, 2003.

Collection description
Two groups of files include material relevant to Stein. These are the 'Schomberg Collection' (Reginald Charles Francis Schomberg, 1880–1958) and 'Miscellaneous Material'. Details of these files are given in the Catalogue of the Archives of the RSAA, accessible on www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a
They include the following items:

Grave of Sir Aurel Stein (photograph), 2002 [RSAA/M/86]

Sir Aurel Stein (photograph), c.1930 [RSAA/M/87]

Sir Aurel Stein, 'An archaeological tour in the ancient Persis', 1936 [RSAA/M/88]

Sir Aurel Stein, 'Innermost Asia and the Story of China's Central-Asian Expansion', 1927 [RSAA/M/89]

'Note on Antiquities from Sir Aurel Stein's Third Central-Asian Expedition', n.d. [RSAA/M/90]

Sir Aurel Stein (autograph), 1939 [RSAA/M/91]

Sir Aurel Stein, 'Obstruction from Nanking', 1931 [RSAA/M/105]

Letters from Sir Aurel Stein to RSAA, 1930–39 [RSAA/M/118]
Pages in proof from Sir Aurel Stein, Innermost Asia, 1928 [RSAA/M/204]

Sir Aurel Stein, 'A Chinese Expedition across the Pamirs and Hindukush, AD 747', 1923 [RSAA/M/205]

Sir Aurel Stein, 'Maps, Chinese Turkistan & Kansu, *c.*1923 [RSAA/M/215]

Letters from Sir Aurel Stein to R.C.F. Schomberg, 1933–43 [RSAA/SC/SCH/2/53]

Access
All files are open to researchers, except files in poor physical condition that are marked 'Closed' and may not be consulted.

Contact details
The Secretary
Canning House
Belgrave Square
London SW1X 8PJ

Tel: +44 (0)20-7235-5122

Email: info@rssa.org.uk
Website: www.rsaa.org.uk

University College London Library

Collection history
Stein's aerial photographs previously held in the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities, British Museum, were transferred to the Library of the Institute of Archaeology. The Institute's archival material, including Stein's aerial photographs, was transferred to UCL Library (Special Collections) in Spring 1998.

Collection description
Known as the Air Survey Photographs, there are 13 boxes of prints and 12 boxes of negatives, 9 of which are in their original wooden photographic boxes. The photographs cover Transjordan, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Egypt and Sudan.

Documentation
A typed index exists of the negatives, which numbers the negatives 1 to 1815, and gives details of sites, but there are several gaps. A handwritten list is available on request which arranges the material by country, site and type of film (flat film, glass film, roll film, prints without negatives) together with a typed two-page list of amendments to the Index, compiled by Dr Welsby, of the British Museum, in August 1993.

Access
Anyone wishing to consult the photographs should contact Special Collections in advance to make an appointment. Readers should bring with them some proof of identity. The Reading Room is open Mondays to Thursdays (09.30–17.00) and Fridays (09.30–16.45). Reproductions can be ordered at the discretion of the staff for a fee.

Contact details
Enquiries
Special Collections
UCL Library Services
University College London
Gower Street
London WC1E 6BT

Tel: +44 (0)207-679-5197
Fax: +44 (0)207-679-5157

E-mail: spec.coll@ucl.ac.uk
Websites: www.ucl.ac.uk/Library/special-coll/
www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/

University College London
Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology

Collection history

Part of the Petrie correspondence held in the museum, which was transferred to the Petrie Museum by his daughter Ann by 1985 (Drower 1985: xv).

Collection description

Correspondence (7 letters) from Stein to Prof. William Flinders Petrie (1853–1942):

Petrie Correspondence PP10(iii)e

(1) Letter from Stein (Oxford) to Petrie, 4 June 190[7?] (handwritten)
(2) Letter from Stein (Oxford) to Sir James McCrone Douie, 21st June 1929 (typed copy)

Petrie Correspondence PP10(iii)f

(1) Letter from Stein (Camp Malamir, Khuzistan) to Lady Petrie, 16 Jan 1936 (handwritten)
(2) Letter from Stein (Camp, Luristan) to Lady Petrie, 15 May 1936 (handwritten)
(3) Letter from Stein (Gloucestershire) to Petrie, 13 Sept 1937 (handwritten)
(4) Letter from Stein (London) to Petrie, 9 Dec 1937 (typed and signed)
(5) Letter from Stein (Ainab, Lebanon) to Petrie, 2 Feb 1938 (handwritten)

Publications

The Stein-Petrie letters are unpublished (for general information on Flinders Petrie, see M. Drower, *Flinders Petrie: a life in archaeology*, London 1985).

Access

By prior appointment. Monday is the most suitable day for research visits.

Contact details

Dr Stephen Quirke
Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology
University College London
Malet Place
London WC1E 6BT

Tel: +44(0)20-7679-2882

E-mail: petrie.museum@ucl.ac.uk
Website: www.petrie.ucl.ac.uk/

Victoria & Albert Museum Asian Department

Formerly Victoria & Albert Museum: Far Eastern Department.

Collection history

The Stein Loan Collection of textiles is housed in the V&A on loan from the Government of India. Some pieces from the Collection were displayed in the International Exhibition of Chinese Art at the Royal Academy, London, 1935–36. A few are currently on display in the Museum. Fuller details are found in Verity Wilson's article (1995).

Collection description

The Stein Loan Collection consists of over 650 individual textile fragments from various sites: Astana, Darabzan-dong, Endere, Farhad-Beg-yailaki, Hami, Karadong, Karakhoja, Khadalik, Khara-khoto, Loulan, Ming-oi, Miran, Mazar-toghrak, Mazar-tagh, Niya, Qianfodong and the limes defences near Dunhuang. They were acquired during Stein's second and third expeditions to Chinese Central Asia.

Publications

Verity Wilson's article (1995) introduces the Stein Loan Collection, summarises the history of the Collection and the work that has been done on textiles from the Stein and other collections (e.g. British Museum, and the Musée Guimet and Bibliothèque Nationale, in Paris), including work by Chinese textile specialists.

Burnham, H.B., 'Technical aspects of the warp-faced compound tabbies of the Han dynasty', *Bulletin de Liaison du Centre International d'Etude des Textiles Anciens* 22, (1965), pp. 25–45.
Joshua, J., 'The restoring of ancient textiles', *Embroidery* 1933/9, pp. 15–18.
King, D., 'Some notes on warp-faced compound weaves', *Bulletin de Liaison du Centre International d'Etude des Textiles Anciens* 28, (1968), pp. 9–19.
Kazuyoshi, Nagasawa, 'Chugoku Koda: Kan-To no Senshoku' (Ancient China: Textiles from the Han to Tang periods), *Senshoku no Bi* (Textile Art) 30, (1984), pp. 9–72.
O'Neale, L.M., 'A survey of the woollen textiles in the Sir Aurel Stein Collections', *American Anthropologist* 38, (1936), pp. 414–32.
O'Neale, L.M. and Durrell, D.F., 'An analysis of the Central Asian silks excavated by Sir Aurel Stein', *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* I, (1945), pp. 392–446.
Persson, H., 'Stein Mellon Textile Project at the V&A'. *The V&A Conservation Journal* 55, (2007), pp. 2–4.
Riboud, K., 'Some remarks on strikingly similar Han figured silks found in recent years in diverse sites', *Archives of Asian Art* 26, (1972–73), pp. 12–25.
Wilson, V., 'Early textiles from Central Asia: approaches to study with reference to the Stein Loan Collection in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London', *Textile History* 26 (1), (1995), pp. 23–52.
Yokohari, K., 'An essay on the debut of the Chinese samit based on the study of Astana textiles', *Bulletin of the Ancient Orient Museum* 12, (1991), pp. 41–101.
Zhao Feng (ed.), *Textiles from Dunhuang in UK Collections*, Donghua University Press, 2007.

Access

By appointment in the East Asian Textile Study Room. An album of photographs of the Stein Loan Collection is available for consultation. Most of the Collection is also available on-line.

Contact details

Asian Department
Victoria & Albert Museum
South Kensington
London SW7 2RL

Tel: +44 (0)20-7942-2244
Fax: +44 (0)20-7942-2252

E-mail: asia.enquiries@vam.ac.uk
Website: www.vam.ac.uk/collections/asia/index

Victoria & Albert Museum
V&A Archive

Formerly Victoria & Albert Museum: Registry and Archive.

Collection history
Unknown.

Collection description
The archives dealing with the Stein material in the V&A are contained in three files:

V&A Archive, MA/1/S3242, Nominal File: Stein, Dr M.A.
V&A Archive, MA/1/I103, Nominal File: India Archaeological Survey
V&A Archive, MA/35/120, Royal Academy, London: International exhibition of Chinese art, November 1935–March 1936

Access
By appointment.

Contact details
V&A Archive
Blythe House
23 Blythe Road
Olympia
London W14 0QX

Tel: +44 (0)20 7602 8832
Fax: +44 (0)20 7602 0980

E-mail: archive@vam.ac.uk
Website: www.vam.ac.uk/resources/archives/index

Bodleian Library
Department of Special Collections
a) Department of Oriental Collections (Department of Oriental Books)

The Department of Oriental Collections, which was previously called the Department of Oriental Books, ceased to exist with the retirement of the Keeper of Oriental Collections at the end of September 2008. It was merged with the Department of Special Collections and Western Manuscripts to form the Department of Special Collections.

Collection history

The manuscripts were collected by Stein at Srinagar between 1885 and 1905 and were originally deposited on loan in the Indian Institute, Oxford, in 1911. On Stein's death in 1943 the manuscripts were bequeathed to the Indian Institute. The Stein oriental manuscripts, together with the various other manuscript collections that were the property of the Indian Institute, are now administered by the Bodleian's Department of Oriental Books (cf. Craster, 1952).

The collection was catalogued by Gerard L.M. Clauson (1912). Two non-Sanskrit items deserving mention, neither of which is recorded in Clauson's *Catalogue*, are MS. Stein Or. d. 84 (Pashto) and MS. Stein Or. c. 18 (Arabic/Turkish). In addition, there are two Sanskrit items, MS. Stein Or. c. 17 and MS. Stein Or. e. 2 (xiii) which are not in Clauson.

Collection description

The Stein Oriental Collection consists of 161 manuscripts (referenced MSS. Stein Or.) containing some 370 separate texts, mainly in Sanskrit.

Publications

Clauson, G.L.M., 'Catalogue of the Stein collection of Sanskrit MSS. from Kashmir', *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, July 1912, pp. 587–627.

Craster, E., *History of the Bodleian Library, 1845–1945*, Oxford, 1952, pp. 311–12.

Access

Access to the collection is restricted to holders of the appropriate Bodleian Library reader's ticket. A photocopy of Clauson's *Catalogue*, annotated with the current Bodleian shelfmarks of the manuscripts, is available in the Oriental Reading Room, in the New Bodleian. A number of items (classed as 'Or. Res.') are in such a poor state of preservation that they cannot be issued to readers.

Contact details

Department of Special Collections
Bodleian Library
Broad Street
Oxford OX1 3BG

Tel: +44 (0)1865-277046
Fax: +44 (0)1865-277182

E-mail: oriental@bodley.ox.ac.uk
Website: www.ouls.ox.ac.uk/bodley/library/specialcollections

Bodleian Library
Department of Special Collections
b) Department of Special Collections and Western Manuscripts

The Department of Special Collections and Western Manuscripts was merged with the Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Rare Books to form the Department of Special Collections at the end of September 2008.

Collection history

The papers were bequeathed by Stein to the Indian Institute, Oxford (whose library has been administered as a dependent library of the Bodleian since 1927), and were later transferred to the Department of Western Manuscripts (as it then was).

They were catalogued in Mary Clapinson and T.D. Rogers (1991), vol.2, SC nos 53042–520; shelfmarks (which are to be quoted in any references) MSS. Stein 1–437, 439–58. Index entries are included in the index (vol.3) of *Summary catalogue*. A separate, fuller, index accompanies the typescript 'Catalogue of the papers of ... Stein (1862–1943)', compiled by Elizabeth Diamond and T.D. Rogers, 1983. Copies are available for consultation at the National Register of Archives, London, and at the Bodleian (which can also supply photocopies of the catalogue).

Various other Stein papers, not part of the collection, can be found in the index to *Summary catalogue*, and in the Accessions Index (on cards) in Duke Humfrey's reading room in the Old Library.

Collection description

About 450 boxes of the papers and correspondence of Stein (**MSS. Stein 1–437, 439–58**), including:

MSS. Stein 1–11, 13–34: 33 boxes of letters from Stein to P.S. Allen, 1898–1943 (Allen's letters to Stein, 1903–32, are MSS. Allen 201–10, and MS. Stein 12)

MSS. Stein 36–60: 25 boxes of correspondence with F.H. Andrews, 1899–1943

MSS. Stein 63–113: letters from various correspondents, with copies of many of Stein's replies

MSS. Stein 114–128: family correspondence

MSS. Stein 132–258: about 100 notebooks and field diaries compiled during expeditions, 1899–1943, and personal diaries, 1899–1940 (incomplete series)

MSS. Stein 261/1–266: 'personal narratives', an informal record of his expeditions

MSS. Stein 285–377: papers and correspondence relating to expeditions

MSS. Stein 378–426: drafts of publications, with related papers

MSS. Stein 428–457: photographs

A few seal impressions and coins found with the papers were transferred to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, in 1983. Maps have been incorporated in the Bodleian's Map Room catalogue.

A small group of papers (including 'personal narratives', 1935–36, a lecture, and photographs), bequeathed by F.H. Andrews to the Ashmolean in 1958, was passed to the Bodleian in 1988, and these await cataloguing.

Publications

Clapinson, M. and Rogers, T.D., *Summary catalogue of post-medieval western manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Acquisitions 1916–1975*, 3 vols, Oxford, 1991.

Diamond, E. and Rogers, T.D., 'Catalogue of the papers of Sir (Marc) Aurel Stein (1862–1943)', Bodleian Library (typescript), 1983.

Kawani, T.S., 'Kuh-e-Khwaja, Iran, and its wall paintings: the records of Ernst Herzfeld', *Metropolitan Museum Journal* 22, 1987, pp. 13–52 [with reference to Bodleian MS. Stein 84].

A collection-level description of the papers is available via the Online Catalogues of Western Manuscripts webpage, www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/dept/scwmss/wmss/online/online

Access

Access to the collection is restricted to holders of the appropriate Bodleian reader's ticket. Prospective readers should write in advance to the Keeper of Special Collections and Western Manuscripts (address below), who can give information about admission to the Bodleian.

For conservation reasons, the whole Stein collection is read on microfilm (kept on the open shelves in the Modern Papers Reading Room, New Bodleian Library); the originals can be made available if the microfilm is unclear, on application to a senior member of the Department. The various other Stein papers, not part of the main collection, are not included on the microfilm.

Copyright

The British Academy holds the copyright in Stein's papers and has kindly given permission for the Keeper of Special Collections and Western Manuscripts to allow reasonable amounts of photocopying and quotation from the papers. Requests to quote from or publish items in the Stein papers should be made in writing to the Keeper. Copyright in papers not written by Stein (e.g. in letters to him) rests with the

copyright holders of the writers.

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Bodleian Library Map Room

Collection history

The maps were originally part of the collection of the Oxford School of Geography. In 2007 the School's Stein collection was divided: the maps were incorporated into the Bodleian Library Map Room, while the rest of the Stein collection is now part of the Radcliffe Science Library (see separate entry).

Unless stated otherwise there is no evidence of the source of the maps. However it is believed that the proof maps were originally donated by Sir Aurel Stein to the Bodleian Library.

Collection description

Maps (some proofs) associated with Stein. As the maps have been recently incorporated into the Map Room they are awaiting cataloguing.

Maps

Chinese Turkestan and Kansu from the surveys of Sir Aurel Stein, 1900–1, 1906–8, 1913–15. 1:500,000. Sheets 1–47.

Map of portions of Chinese Turkestan and Kansu to illustrate the explorations of Dr M.A. Stein, I.E.S. and his assistants, surveyors R.B. Lal Singh and R.S. Ram Singh, Survey of India, 1906–8. 1:253,400. 94 sheets.

Dated uncorrected proofs of the above are held, but there is no obvious difference between them and the final versions.

Map showing portions of Chinese Turkestan. 1:1,500,000. Published by the Royal Geographical Society in the Geographical Journal, 1902.

Map showing portions of Chinese Turkestan and Kansu... 1:3,000,000. Published by the Royal Geographical Society in the Geographical Journal, 1911.

Map showing portions of the Kun-Lun Range, Chinese Turkestan... 1:1,000,000. Published by the Royal Geographical Society in the Geographical Journal, 1911.

Parts of the Provinces of Baluchistan and Kerman from surveys made in 1931–32 under the direction and with the assistance of Sir Aurel Stein K.C.I.E. by Surveyor Muhammad Ayub Khan. 1:750,000.

Parts of the Province of Kerman and Gulf Coast from surveys made in 1932–33... 1:750,000.

Access

Admission to the Map Room is available to anyone holding a valid Bodleian Library Reader's Ticket. Details and application forms can be found at:
http://www.ouls.ox.ac.uk/bodley

The Map Room's opening hours are:
Monday – Friday: 09.00–19.00
Saturday: 10.00–16.00
The Bodleian Library is closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Easter Eve and Easter Monday, 25 December – 1 January inclusive.

The Map Room is located on the first floor of the New Bodleian Library on Parks Road.

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E-mail: maps@bodley.ox.ac.uk
Website: www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/guides/maps/

Corpus Christi College Archives

Collection history
The material relating to Stein held in the archives at Corpus Christi College consists of legal papers (of historical rather than operative interest) deposited there many years after Stein's death. Although Stein was a long-standing friend of P.S. Allen, President of the College (1924–33), he had no formal attachment to the College.

Collection description
Two packets of legal papers, given to CCC Archives by Elizabeth Rawson. Miss Rawson was a Fellow of CCC (1980–1988) and she had been offered the papers by Professor A.D.H. Bivar, a former member of the College and Academic Trustee for Stein's estate.

Legal papers concerned with the will of Sir M.A. Stein: Will, Codicils and Probate (1934–1944), and office copies. Also Court Orders concerning administration of the will; estate duty documents. Appointments of Trustees 1947–1984. A handlist accompanies this material.

Access
Monday and Tuesday, by appointment. Researchers should contact the archivist. CCC Archives are listed no. 963 in *British Archives* (Foster and Sheppard, 4th edition).

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Julian Reid
The Archives
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Oxford OX1 4JF

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Website: www.ccc.ox.ac.uk/about/library/libraryhome

Oxford University Press Archives

Collection history
The Clarendon Press, Oxford, was Stein's favoured publisher. The files relating to his publications are lodged at the Oxford University Press (OUP).

Collection description
The Press archives contain a number of items relating to Stein's publications. They fall into four categories:

(1) Long Book files: the earliest surviving editorial files on works that reached publication by OUP, but which are now out of print;
(2) Editorial files: successors to the Long Book Files, also on works that reached publication by OUP;
(3) Condensed accounts: short, one- or two-page accounts of printing figures, sales, etc. for publications by OUP;
(4) Dropped editorial files: files on works which never reached publication by OUP.

Long Book files
Ancient Khotan: 3 files. 1903–1906; 1906–1938 – correspondence between Stein and OUP on lettering, plates, proofs, reproductions of wall-paintings etc. Approximately 50 handwritten letters from Stein. Third file, 1954–1976 – reprinting requests from other publishers. [LB 2135]

Serindia: 1 file. 1913–1978 – correspondence between Stein and OUP on cost of publishing, photography, colour plates, Chinese inscriptions. Later correspondence from other publishers for permission to reprint plates and then to reissue the work. Approximately 20 handwritten letters from Stein. [LB 4685]

Innermost Asia: 3 files. 1907–1984; 1923–1925; 1923–1961. File 1 has approx. 25 letters from Stein on progress of the manuscript and its plates. File 2 has no Stein correspondence, but deals with publishing details and rights information. File 3 has typed copies of approx. 15 Stein letters concerning production of the book. These letters end in 1928. Items from 1961 concern the surviving printing blocks for the book. [LB 6172]

Editorial files
Innermost Asia: 1 file, Jan–Dec 1929. Contains printing and distribution details, and reviews of the book from *The Times*, as well as Indian, German and French newspapers. There is no correspondence or other manuscript material from Stein. [PBED 006387]

Condensed accounts
Innermost Asia: 1929–1961 [CPCA 001487]

Dropped editorial files
Lowell Lectures: May 1929–Apr. 1930: 1 Stein letter. The book never saw print because of questions over its lack of illustrations. [CPED 000763]

Portfolio of Central Asian Wall Paintings: 1929–1941. No Stein letters. These were Buddhist paintings from Chinese Turkestan, removed to the Museum of Central Asian Antiquities in New Delhi. Shortages and the loss of the European market stopped the book. [CPED 000144]

Documents Chinois: Apr.–Aug. 1935. Approximately 5 typed, signed letters from Stein. The book would have been a companion volume to the work of Stein's collaborator Chavannes, and would have drawn on Stein's wooden and paper items from China, as studied by Maspero. Production costs seem to have stalled the project. [CPED 000072]

Publications
Andrews, F.H. (in collaboration with Stein), *Wall paintings from ancient shrines in Central Asia,* London, 1948.
Maspero, H., *Les documents chinois de la troisième expédition de Sir Aurel Stein en Asie Centrale*, Trustees of the British Museum, 1953.
Stein, M.A., *Ancient Khotan,* Oxford, 1907.
Stein, M.A., *Serindia*, Oxford, 1921.
Stein, M.A., *Innermost Asia*, Oxford, 1928.

Access
Virtually all of this material is available to researchers. The exceptions will be very recent contractual or commercial documents from the 1960s and 1970s.

Researchers should contact the Archives at least one week in advance of any visit, and bring a letter of recommendation with them when they arrive. All archive material is read in the Oxford University Press library, and must not be removed from that room. Researchers are welcome to bring laptop computers. Photocopying for research purposes is available at the discretion of the Archives staff. Permission to quote directly from the Archives in a thesis or published work must be obtained from the Secretary to the Delegates of the Press. Researchers should contact the Archives for further details.

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Website: www.oup.co.uk

University of Oxford
Ashmolean Museum
a) Department of Eastern Art

Collection history
The Department of Eastern Art holds about a dozen Stein-related objects. Most were transferred in the 1960s from the Department of Antiquities, which had received them as bequests allocated by Stein's executors to the Ashmolean. A very few items were apparently given by Stein in his lifetime to the University's former Indian Institute Museum (1897–1962), precursor to the Ashmolean's Department of Eastern Art.

Collection description
A bronze rhyton in the form of a centaur and a small bronze cauldron, found by Stein in the Ishkuman Valley near Imit, Pakistan. [EA 1963.28 and 1976.122]

Five fragmentary Gandhara schist sculptures, including three heads and two reliefs [EA 1953.202–206]

Terracotta bust of a woman, from Akra, Bannu District, Pakistan [EA1969.77] and an inscribed envelope containing 'small metal and stone objects from Akra sent by D.C. [District Commissioner] Bannu through Abdul Ghafur. May 20, 1928' [EA 1969.78]

Terracotta figurine of a water-carrier playing a stringed instrument, collected by Stein in Khotan, [EA1958.116: Bequest of F.H. Andrews].

Two paper manuscript leaves [EA X.2473–74], with modern forged texts ['the characters loosely based on Brahmi in the Khotanese ductus': Sir Harold Bailey], with their cover papers [EA X.2475], inscribed: 'Two MS leaves (paper) purchased from Hassan Akhun Kashmiri, Khotan for M.10. 6/12/1900. M.A. Stein'.

Publications

Sir Aurel Stein, 'Archaeological notes from the Hindukush Region', *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1944, pp. 14–16.
J.C. Harle and A. Topsfield, *Indian art in the Ashmolean Museum*, Oxford, 1987, nos. 5 (bronze rhyton) and 37 (terracotta water-carrier).

Access
The Ashmolean Museum is currently involved in a major rebuilding and redisplay programme lasting until late 2009. The Department of Eastern Art regrets that normal study access to its reserve collections is unlikely to become possible again until some time in 2010.

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Website: www.ashmolean.org/departments/easternart

University of Oxford
Ashmolean Museum
b) Heberden Coin Room

Collection history
This is a small collection of coins purchased by Stein in north-west India, primarily the Punjab and Kashmir between 1889 and 1892, and between 1898 and 1899, with a packet of very corroded coins sent to Stein *c.*1920 by the District Commissioner for Bannu. The collection was given to the Indian Institute and subsequently transferred to the Bodleian Library and eventually to the Ashmolean Museum.

Collection description
Some 500 coins, mostly copper: a few Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian, and more substantial numbers of Kushan and the Hindu rajas of Kashmir and their Muslim successors. There are several scraps of paper giving details of provenance and the dealers from whom they were purchased, but these are often separated from the coins to which they originally refer.

Publications
David MacDowall has been studying the coins with a view to publication. He may be contacted at Heberden Coin Room.

Access
By appointment in the Heberden Coin Room.

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University of Oxford
Radcliffe Science Library

Collection history

The books were originally part of the Stein collection at the School of Geography. In 2007 this collection was divided into two. The books were incorporated into the Radcliffe Science Library, while the maps are now part of the Bodleian Library Map Room.

Except where stated below there is no evidence of the source of these books.

Collection description

Publications (some annotated) associated with Stein.

Books

Stein, M.A., *Archaeological reconnaissances in north-western India and south-eastern Iran*, London, 1937.

Anon, *Desiccation in Asia: a geographical question in the light of history*. Budapest: The Society of the Hungarian Quarterly, 1938. [Presented by Sir Aurel Stein, 1939]

Memoir on maps of Chinese Turkestan and Kansu from the surveys made during Sir Aurel Stein's explorations 1900-1, 1906-8, 1913-15, Dehra Dun, 1923. [With annotation: 'Presented to Dr D.G. Hogarth. C.M.G. etc with kindest regards of A. Stein']

Second copy of above accompanied by box of maps.

Memoir on maps illustrating the ancient geography of Kasmir, Calcutta, 1899. [With annotation: [Presented to Major Kenneth Mason M.C., R.E. on his auspicious return to Kashmir, a cherished field of past labours, in grateful remembrance by A. Stein, Srinagar, April 7, 1922']

Mountain panoramas from the Pamirs and Kwen Lun, London, 1908.[Presented by Sir Aurel Stein.]

On ancient Central Asian tracks: brief narrative of three expeditions in Innermost Asia and north-western China, London, 1933. [Contains book reviews by Sir E. Denison Ross, one from *The Listener* 10 May 1933, and one probably from *The Times*.]

Ruins of Desert Cathay: personal narrative of explorations in Central Asia and Westernmost China, 2 vols, London, 1912.

Sand-buried ruins of Khotan: personal narrative of a journey of archaeological and geographical exploration in Chinese Turkestan, London, 1904. [With annotation: 'Presented to the Oxford School of Geography with the compliments of M. Aurel Stein'.]

Serindia: detailed report of explorations in Central Asia and Westernmost China, vol.4: plates, Oxford, 1921. [2 copies]

Access

Researchers are welcome to consult the material by appointment, preferably during the University vacations. Admission to the library requires you to use either a University Card or an OULS reader's card to operate the swipecard entry system.

Full details of the admissions policy can be found at www.ouls.ox.ac.uk/services/admissions

Full details of opening hours, etc can be found at www.ouls.ox.ac.uk/rsl

Please also refer to the online catalogue: www.lib.ox.ac.uk/olis

Contact details

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Oxford University Library Services
Radcliffe Science Library
Parks Road
Oxford OX1 3QP

E-mail: sue.bird@ouls.ox.ac.uk
Website: www.ouls.ox.ac.uk/rsl

Cambridge University Library Department of Manuscripts

Collection history
The letters were discovered, with a number of unrelated items, in a cupboard in the University Library in 1982; there was nothing to show when and how they came to the Library. The fact that letters 1–10 have a covering note in Stein's hand might suggest that he retrieved them after his brother's death in 1902. Letters to Ernst Stein and Hirschler are quoted in Annabel Walker, *Aurel Stein, Pioneer of the Silk Road* (London 1995), as being among the Stein MSS in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

The collection was given the reference number Add.8838 in the Library's series of 'Additional Manuscripts'. The letters were numbered 1–19 in chronological order. The references for individual letters are therefore Add.8838/1, Add.8838/2, etc.

Collection description
Add. MS 8838
A small box, covered in green cloth, containing 19 letters from Stein, in German, with a covering note inscribed 'My letters from Kashmir & Skardo 1889, M.A. Stein', and in another hand: 'Also letters of M.A. Stein to his uncle, Professor Ignaz Hirschler 1890–1'. The collection comprises:

(1) 10 letters (nos 1–10) to Stein's brother Ernst, Aug–Oct 1889, written while travelling in Kashmir. Most of them are long travelogues, written over several days, and covering several stages of his journey. They begin in Kohala on 01–08–1889, and go on to describe the journey via Srinagar to Skardo and beyond, ending in Lahore on 14 Oct 1889.
(2) 6 letters and 3 postcards (nos 11–19) from Stein to his uncle Professor Ignaz Hirschler, Jan 1890–Feb 1891, most written from Lahore, with a few from on board ship, between Europe and Asia.

Stein had arrived in Lahore early in 1888 to take up a position at the University of the Punjab, and he made the first of many annual visits to Kashmir that summer. The letters to Ernst Stein therefore describe his second visit. The letters to his uncle are shorter; they would be among the latest letters to Hirschler, who died in 1891.

There are a further six letters from Stein (in English) in other collections in the Dept of Manuscripts.

From Stein to E.B. Cowell (first Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Cambridge), 12 Dec 1894, Oriental College Lahore. A formal letter notifying Cowell of the despatch of Stein's catalogue of the Sanksrit manuscripts of the Raghunatha Temple Library. [Add. 6377/315]

From Stein to E.J. Rapson (Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Cambridge), 4 Oct 1907, Camp Anshi, Kansu. Stein is about to leave for another winter's work in Turkestan, congratulations on Rapson's new post in Cambridge, reference to the mass of material Stein has sent to the British Museum, fears Rapson has not yet received his presentation copy of Ancient Khotan. [Add. 7601/109]

From Stein to E.J. Rapson, 19 Nov 1909, c/o Thomas Cook, Milan. Stein is writing up his reports in the Italian lakes area, thanks for Rapson's letter and the news of his work on the texts Stein discovered at Niya. The proposed date of his lecture in Cambridge (20 Jan) will suit him; hint that if he is to be given an Honorary Degree he would like it to be scientific rather than literary, to acknowledge his archaeological and geographical work. [Add. 7601/270]

From Stein to Francis Jenkinson (Cambridge University Library), 8 July 1910, Merton College, Oxford. Stein thanks Jenkinson for permission to deposit his Tibetan manuscripts in the UL for Miss Ridding to prepare an inventory; she may take the material to work on at home, up to a maximum of three bundles. [Add. 8781/295]

From Stein to Sir (William) Martin Conway (art critic and mountaineer), 12 April 1917, Middlecot, Ilsingham, Devon. Stein thanks Conway for the trouble he has taken about a piece of brocade, would like to use his note in Serindia, and hopes for his expert help in dealing with the decorated textiles found at the site of the Thousand Buddhas at Dunhuang. [Add. 7676/P405]

From Stein to Sir Samuel Hoare (Secretary of State for India), 9 April 1933, Government House, Peshawar. Stein thanks Hoare for his letter (which was an acknowledgement of receipt of Stein's book). [Templewood VII:2]

Access
The letters can be consulted in the Manuscripts Reading Room, by holders of full library reader's tickets. Persons who are not members of Cambridge University may apply for a reader's ticket by bringing an academical letter of reference, together with some proof of identity and of permanent address. See www.lib.cam.ac.uk/admissions/

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Appendix 1
Reports of the Stein Days held in 1995 and 1996

Report of the Stein Day 1995

In 1994 a number of curators of the Stein collections in the UK decided to meet informally once a year to discuss their work. The 1995 meeting was held at the British Museum on Friday, May 19, and was pleased to welcome Dr. Chhaya Bhattacharya and Mme Krishna Riboud to talk about their work on textiles and other objects.

Mme Riboud presented the results of her research on 600 textile specimens from Silk Road Limes now held at the National Museum in Delhi. Through a detailed thread count and analysis of patterns she explained that she believed that Dr. Lubchenko's dating of the patterned textiles as 3rd–4th centuries AD to be incorrect, and that they should be dated earlier. She stressed the complexity of the weaves used in these textiles indicating that they could not have been produced by a home industry, and she also showed several examples of textiles with characters, including the character now used for brocade – 'jin'.

Dr Bhattacharya, now at the Museum für Indische Kunst, Berlin, described the Stein collection at the National Museum, New Delhi and reported that during her time there she had compiled 15 registers listing the 11,839 items, which included: 244 banners from Dunhuang in silk and hemp with 93 on paper; over 2000 pieces of stucco; over 600 textile pieces; and about 900 fragments of wall paintings. She also reported that she was working on a catalogue of all the banners from Dunhuang which totalled 1,669 held in the British Museum, the Hermitage, Berlin and New Delhi. Professor Roderick Whitfield then continued the painting theme, reporting on his work in matching up fragments across collections.

After tea, curators from the UK gave brief reports on their work. It was interesting to hear from Christopher Walker and Sheila Canby of the British Museum about Stein's Iranian expeditions. Verity Wilson (Victoria & Albert Museum) described the recent cataloguing of the 600–700 pieces of textiles on loan from the Government of India. Stein's 3D material and textile fragments held at the British Museum have also been catalogued and made accessible, work described by Jessica Harrison-Hall and Anne Farrer. Susan Whitfield outlined the work of the International Dunhuang Project and Wang Jiqing, a Visiting Researcher at the British Library, gave a fascinating introduction to his research on Stein's fourth expedition.

The meeting was very well attended and there was an interesting discussion. The talks and discussion were taped and transcriptions (recording quality and time permitting) will be available later in the year. For information contact Sheila Canby at the British Museum. Many thanks to Sheila Canby and Helen Wang for their work in organising this very successful day. (from *IDP News*, no.3, July 1995)

Report of the Stein Day 1996

In 1994 a number of curators of the Stein collections in the UK decided to meet informally once a year to discuss their work. The third Stein Day was held on June 10th at the British Library, providing an opportunity to learn about the active projects on the Dunhuang and other material at the Library and the work of librarians responsible for non-Chinese texts.

In the morning Professor Kenneth Seddon and his graduate student Alan Kennedy of the Queen's University of Belfast introduced their work on the Diamond Sutra, the world's oldest, dated printed text (AD 868), Using detailed slides, Professor Seddon showed how the condition of this important document has deteriorated over time largely as a result of early, inappopriate conservation, which lacks detailed documentation, and he stressed the urgent need for the document to be restored to a stable condition. But how? Professor Seddon's talk outlined the methods he has developed for analyzing the yellow dye used on many of the Dunhuang documents and he explained the nitrate treatment which can be used to change the chemical composition of the dye so that it will be insoluble in water (without altering the colour). This will enable the backing paper to be removed. He also showed the results of experiments using these methods performed on paper fragments from Dunhuang from the Institute of Oriental Studies in St. Petersburg. Alan Kennedy followed on with a lecture on the pH probe under development, funded by the British Library, and which will allow accurate measurements of the pH of paper.

The meeting was particularly pleased to welcome Professor Jiang Qixiang from the Xinjiang Institute of Archaeology. Professor Jiang is a renowned scholar of numismatics and was in London on a three-month study visit from April to June to the British Museum. Having spent twenty years in the Xinjiang Museum and another twenty at the Institute, Professor Jiang is familiar with all the recent archaeological work of both organizations. There was great interest in his slides of the sites but too little time to show them all, so a second session was arranged at SOAS, London University, on June 19th.

After lunch, British Library curators gave brief reports. Frances Wood spoke of the present work on the Stein third expedition material which is being carried out with the help of Professor Sha Zhi, formerly of Renda University, Beijing, who is at the British Library on his fourth visit. When the material has been surveyed, two Chinese conservators will spend time at the British Library assisting in its conservation.

Ursula Sims-Williams introduced the Sogdian (50+ fragments), Khotanese (1600+ fragments, not dated by *c.*5th–6th centuries), and the Kuchean (500+ fragments), and mentioned the work of James Hamilton in Paris on Runic Turkish. Michael O'Keefe spoke about the 800+ Kharoshthi documents from Stein's three expeditions, and the British

Library's acquisition in 1995 of birch bark manuscripts in north-west Prakrit Kharoshthi. Up to 20 texts are represented in these new documents, and a joint project with the University of Washington should publish them in the next year. A joint British Library and UNESCO publication is also due out next year.

Susan Whitfield then gave a demonstration of the International Dunhuang Project database, showing the organization of the material, cross-referencing, and images (whole and close-up). This is an impressive project and there is genuine appreciation among scholars of the thoughtful arrangement of the information and the ease in which the material can be accessed. There are plans to make at least part of the database accessible on the Internet in 1997.

The tea-break was combined with a visit to the British Library Oriental Conservation Studio, where Mark Bernard and his colleagues showed their current projects, the re-boxing of some of the material in preparation for the move to the new British Library building, and the conservation survey element of the database, as well as answering questions.

Professor Roderick Whitfield spoke about his recent work on the banner paintings found recently by Frances Wood in the British Library. Professor Whitfield showed slides of the banners, described the composition of the paintings and compared them to those in the Musée Guimet in Paris. He read and then discussed the interpretation of the latter by Dr Jacques Giès.

To round off the day, short updates were given by Helen Wang (British Museum, Coins and Medals), Anne Farrer and Sheila Canby (both British Museum, Oriental Antiquities), and Anne Amos (Victoria & Albert Museum).

As last year, the meeting was very well-attended and there was interesting discussion. (from *IDP News*, no.5, Summer 1996)

Appendix 2
Sir Aurel Stein – Obituary

Obituary by C.E.A.W. Oldham, from the *Proceedings of the British Academy* 29, 1943, pp. 453–65, reproduced with the permission of the British Academy

Marc Aurel Stein, second son of Nathan and Anna Stein, was born at Budapest on 26 November 1862. As a sister had been born twenty-one years, and a brother, Ernst Eduard, nineteen years earlier, another child had not been expected. His father and mother, who adored him, being elderly, the direction of his education fell chiefly upon his elder brother, helped by his maternal uncle, Professor Ignaz Hirschler. Since childhood he spoke both Hungarian and German. At the age of ten he was sent to the Kreuzschule in Dresden, where he was taught Greek, Latin, French, and English, and a foundation laid for his exceptional linguistic attainments. It was at this school that the Eastern campaign of Alexander the Great first attracted his attention, awakening the ambition of being able one day to explore in ancient Baktria, an ambition which was on the eve of being fulfilled when he died some seventy years later at Kabul. While inheriting from his father's and his mother's side an interest in travel, exploration, and archaeology, he was introduced in his early years to Arminius Vambéry, then famous for his travels in the Central Asian Khanates, and his attention was drawn to the adventures of that great pioneer Tibetan scholar, Csoma de Körös. It was the call of the East that inspired him to concentrate on Oriental studies. His abiding interest in the East has been shown by his will, which makes the British Academy his ultimate legatee to form a fund for the promotion of research in Central and Further Asia.

After completing his secondary education at the grammar school in Budapest he went to the universities of Vienna and Leipzig, and then, with the object of advancing his Indian and Iranian studies, to Tübingen, where he worked under the celebrated R. von Roth. In 1884 he went to Oxford and London to complete his linguistic studies. In 1885 he had to return to Budapest to undergo his year's volunteer training. This was completed at the Ludovica, where he also underwent a course of instruction in geography and surveying, which, as he often acknowledged, proved invaluable in after years. In 1886 he returned to London and pursued research in the British Museum, which was destined to house so many of his precious finds. In England he fell under the influence of Lord Reay, Sir Henry Yule, and, in particular, Sir Henry Rawlinson. It was characteristic of Stein's never-failing gratitude for help rendered that he always cherished the memory of Rawlinson, who was largely instrumental in securing for him employment in India.

His first important, and still valued, contribution to Oriental studies, 'Zoroastrian Deities on Indo-Scythian Coins', appeared in the *Oriental and Babylonian Record* in 1887, at the end of which year he started for India. In February 1888 he was appointed Principal of the Oriental College at Lahore and Registrar of the Panjab University. At Lahore he made the acquaintance, which was to develop into lifelong friendship and collaboration, of F.H. Andrews, then Vice-Principal of the School of Art, but soon to become Principal in succession to Rudyard Kipling's father. There also he renewed acquaintance, first made in Oxford in 1886, with E.D. (now Sir Edward) Maclagan, then in the Panjab Secretariat, another lifelong friend, for whom he had the deepest affection. Sir Edward has recorded[1] a vivid description of Stein's boundless enthusiasm for archaeological exploration, how he was always straining at the collar, constantly asking for periods of special duty or extensions of leave, and how he became a 'real expert in manipulating the mysterious processes of officialdom'.

At Lahore Stein was soon to meet two other men to whom he remained devotedly attached till their deaths. These were P.S. Allen, afterwards President, C.C.C., Oxford, and well known in scholastic circles as editor of the letters of Erasmus, who became Professor of History at the college in 1897, and T.W. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Arnold, who joined the college from Aligarh as Professor of Philosophy in 1898. Whenever he came to England in the intervals between his many expeditions Stein was a welcome guest of Mr. and Mrs. Allen in Oxford or at their charming retreat in the Cotswolds. Of Allen he wrote after receiving the news of his death in 1933, that he had been 'as dear to me as ever a brother could be for the last 35 years'. Arnold he has called his 'incomparable friend'; and in the provisions of his will conveying his property to the British Academy for the establishment of a fund for Central Asian exploration he desired that the fund should be known as the Stein-Arnold Fund, in memory of this friend.

Toilers on the Panjab plains ordinarily resorted, like some Mughal Emperors of old, to Kashmir for rest and change of climate. Stein fell a victim to the charms of the 'valley'. He became interested in the chronicle of its kings, the *Rajatarangini* of Kalhana, the only work so far known of a truly historical character in the vast mass of classical Indian literature. His first vacations and short periods of leave were devoted to strenuous antiquarian research among its hills and valleys for the elucidation of topographical details in the history. Working with the help of a Kashmiri scholar and friend, Pandit Govind Kaul, his masterly edition of the original Sanskrit text was published in 1892. His translation, with notes, geographical memoir, and maps, appeared in two volumes in 1900. This work gave unmistakable proof of his abilities and fine scholarship. During the last few years of his life he gave much time and labour to the preparation of a revised edition of the work, with emendations, additional notes, and illustrations, making many trips to secure photographs of the

1 *The Hungarian Quarterly,* 4 (2).

sites mentioned. The question of publication by the Oxford University Press is understood to be under correspondence with the Kashmir Darbar. All orientalists will look forward to its appearance.

Fascinated by the alpine scenery of Kashmir, Stein selected a sequestered site on a meadow-like plateau 11,000 feet above sea-level whereon to pitch tents and retire when compiling his reports. This was Mohand Marg, his 'beloved mountain camp', which he spoke of as his 'only true home', where he stayed after each of his expeditions and could concentrate, undisturbed, on the preparation of the detailed accounts of his travels and discoveries. The cold at that altitude was so intense at times that several letters told of his sitting in his 'fur bag'. High above the Marg was a rocky eminence, with still grander views of the distant snows and intervening forest-clad slopes, to which he used to climb with his friend Andrews, referring to it as his 'tomb'. In the summer of 1943 Andrews received from him a packet of flowers, including edelweiss, with a slip of paper inside inscribed 'a few flowers picked on the climb to my "tomb"': but he was destined to rest elsewhere.

Early in 1898 Stein obtained permission to accompany the Malakand Field Force into Buner, when he succeeded in carrying out a rapid archaeological survey of that hilly area. His report, which was printed by the Panjab Government, may be said to have presaged his future career. In 1893 he contributed a paper on the Shahi Kings of Kabul to the Festgruss an Rudolf von Roth. In 1899 he published his Memoir on the Ancient Geography of Kashmir, embodying the results of his topographical inquiries in that State. In the same year he was appointed Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa, a post in some respects uncongenial. His holidays that year were spent on an archaeological tour in the Gaya and Hazaribagh districts, in the course of which he showed his discernment by correcting previously accepted identifications of some ancient sites mentioned by the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims (*Indian Antiquary*, 1901).

His plans for that exploration in Chinese Turkestan which made him world-famous were now matured, and when laid before the Government of India received the cordial and active support of Lord Curzon and his advisers. Of special importance was the assistance rendered, as in all his later journeys, by the Survey of India Department in the deputation of a trained Indian surveyor. In the spring of 1900 he started on the first of his memorable Central Asian expeditions, travelling by the route through Gilgit and Hunza and over the Pamirs to Kashgar. Thence he moved to Khotan and along the southern fringes of the Taklamakan desert, returning to India late in 1901. His discoveries near Khotan, at Dandan-oilik, Niya, and Endere revealed in a remarkable state of preservation, due to the extreme aridity of the area, abundant relics of Indian, Chinese, and Hellenistic cultures that had met and mixed there for almost a thousand years. Near Niya were found hundreds of documents in Kharoshthi, Chinese, and other scripts on wedge-shaped or rectangular wooden tablets or bamboo slips. At Endere he found remains of the oldest Tibetan Buddhist manuscripts yet known. The fascinating story of these discoveries was first told in *Sand-buried ruins of Khotan* (1903), while the scientific results of the expedition were described in *Archaeological Exploration in Chinese Turkestan* (1901) and in *Ancient Khotan* (2 vols., 1907).

Stein acquired British nationality in 1904. His formal association with the Archaeological Department had already begun by his appointment as Archaeological Surveyor, NW. Frontier Province and Baluchistan, but from 1906 he was engaged in special duty.

In order to explore the widest extent of country he purposely avoided following the same path, unless this were inevitable or necessary for further inquiry. On his second Central Asian expedition he started from Peshawar and travelled over the Malakand pass, through Swat, Dir, Chitral, and Mastuj, over the Darkot and Baroghil passes past the head-waters of the Oxus, over the Wakhjir pass and the Taghdumbash Pamir, and by the side of the great Mustagh-ata massif down to Kashgar. On his way through the Hindukush and Pamirs he verified the accuracy of the account given in the old Chinese annals of the military expedition under Kao-Hsien-chih, who with an army of 10,000 in AD 747 crossed the Baroghil (12,000 feet) and the difficult Darkot (15,400 feet) passes to invade Yasin and Gilgit – a feat, as Stein noted, which may well be held to surpass the great Alpine feats of Hannibal, Napoleon, and Suvorow. From Kashgar he moved south to the K'un-lun, to secure anthropometric measurements of the Pakhpo tribe, who in their present isolation preserve the main physical features of the Homo Alpinus race. He identified Yotkan, seven miles west of the present town of Khotan, as the site of the ancient capital. Re-excavating at Dandan-oilik, which had been abandoned at the end of the eighth century, a rich harvest was reaped of wall-paintings, stucco relievos, painted wooden panels representing legendary scenes or showing Persian and Hellenistic influence, and a quantity of folia, partly in Indian Brahmi script and partly in a then unknown language but subsequently found to have been the indigenous tongue (Saka-Khotani) of the Khotan people.

Nearly 500 miles to the east, at the Miran site, which had been abandoned after the close of the third century AD, he recovered most interesting wall-paintings, many of unmistakable classical design. A succession of trying marches led to the ruins of ancient Lou-lan, where a Chinese administrative headquarters had stood in the second century BC at one of the stages on the earliest route to the west. Here and at a site in the vicinity documents of the third and fourth centuries in Chinese and Kharoshthi script were found, as well as carved panels, textiles, fragments of a woollen-pile carpet (possibly the earliest known), and a torn paper inscribed in an unknown script, after identified as Sogdian. Many more exhausting marches, trying to the utmost the endurance of both men and animals, led across the steeply terraced salt-encrusted bed of the dried-up Lop Sea. That an old route used from ancient to historic times had been struck was proved by the finding of neolithic implements and, besides metal objects and beads, a quantity of Han type coins looking as if fresh from the mint, that had evidently fallen from a receptacle in which they were being carried. Greatly impressed by the organization that could alone have enabled vast traffic to be transported across 120 miles of such formidable desert, Stein pushed on past 'Jade Gate' to Tun-huang, Su-chou, the Nan-shan ranges, and the Etsin-gol basin. It was on this expedition that he traced the ancient Chinese *limes*, or line of wall and fortified posts, which had been built at the close of the second century BC to safeguard the passage of political and military missions and

trade caravans. Stein traced this line for about 400 miles from Jade Gate in the west to the Etsin-gol in the east. Digging along it and at the watch-towers he found abundant documents, not only of linguistic importance but also of historical value as throwing light on the political, military, and economic organization of those early times. Among the many interesting objects recovered was a small box inscribed 'The medicine case belonging to the Hsien-ming company'. From the construction and location on vantage points of the towers he inferred, no doubt correctly, how they had served to flash signals by day and night along the route, recalling, I may add, the semaphore towers built for this purpose before the introduction of the telegraph along the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to North-West India.

It was on this expedition also that Stein made his perhaps most widely known discovery at the 'Caves of the Thousand Buddhas' at Ch'ien-fo-tung near Tun-huang. Here was made what may be described as his most sensational find of an enormous cache of documents in various languages and scripts, temple banners and paintings on gauze-like silk walled up in a rock-hewn recess since the eleventh century. The story of the infinite patience, tact, and diplomacy by which he ultimately induced the reluctant priest-custodian to disclose, and afterwards part with, these priceless records forms one of the most thrilling romances in the history of archaeological discovery. A popular account of this second expedition appeared in *Ruins of Desert Cathay* (2 vols., 1912), while the detailed scientific record, now much prized and long out of print, was published in five handsome quarto volumes in *Serindia* (1921). Specimens of the art treasures from Ch'ien-fo-tung were illustrated and discussed in the portfolio *The Thousand Buddhas* (1921).

The third and longest Central Asia expedition, made during the years 1913–16, carried Stein much farther afield. This time he chose another line of approach to the desert passing through the hill territories of Darel and Tangir, which had never before been visited by a European, and thence over a succession of difficult snowy passes across the Taghdum-bash Pamir. Journeying along the southern edge of the Taklamakan and the Lop Sea to Kan-chou, the Nan-shan mountains, and Su-chou, he turned northwards down the Etsin-gol basin to Khara-khoto. Later on he traversed for some 500 miles the rugged and sterile Pei-shan, then unsurveyed – a wonderful feat – and passing through the eastern Karlik-tagh reached Dzungaria, so full of associations with the movements of the Yüeh-chih, Huns, Turks, and Mongols. From Dzungaria he visited Turfan and Bezeklik, and, besides making important finds, surveyed accurately the Turfan depression, which in one part attains a depth of 980 feet below sea-level. From Turfan he went westwards along the skirts of the T'ien-shan to Kashgar, through the Alai Pamir, and crossing the high meridional barrier, the Imaos of Ptolemy, that separated his Inner and Outer Scythias, down Karategin by the route the silk caravans must have followed in classical days, to Samarqand. He then moved southwards to Persian Baluchistan, where he made fresh discoveries in the Helmund basin of Sistan.

Looking back to the reception given by orientalists to the momentous discoveries made on these three expeditions, perhaps the most striking effect, apart from their value in the sphere of linguistics, lay in the opening of a new and unexpected vista of the history, cultural, economic and political, of Central Asia, and the revealing of prolonged intercourse of Indian, Iranian, Hellenistic, and Chinese civilizations in regions which, for many centuries before the sea-route came to be fully used, had provided a corridor of communication between the West and the Far East. Stein succeeded in establishing beyond doubt the lines that had been followed from Kansu to Sogdiana. The spread of Buddhist teaching from north-western India towards China and its paramount influence on the life of the people were abundantly disclosed throughout the area.

The next few years were mostly occupied in seeing *Serindia* through the press and in the preparation of the detailed record of the third expedition, which was published in *Innermost Asia* (3 large 4to vols. with portfolio of maps, 1929). In 1926 a rapid tour of nine weeks, prolific in archaeological and other results, was made throughout the Swat valley, the ancient Udyana of many Buddhist associations, when Stein followed the tracks of Alexander to Mt. Pir-sar, the 'Rock of Aornos', the capture of which had been regarded by the old historians as a feat worthy of Herakles. Many suggestions had been made as to the site of this mountain fastness for a century back, all unsatisfying; and the episode had almost relapsed into the region of myth. Stein had kept the solution of the puzzle in view for nearly thirty years, and had already demonstrated that Mt. Mahaban, the latest favourite, did not fulfil the description of the historians. The manner in which he finally discovered the real site and established beyond question the correctness of his identification is a striking example of his genius for such topographical inquiry.

Meanwhile epoch-making discoveries made in 1923–5 by Sir John Marshall's assistants at Mohenjo-daro in Sind of an advanced civilization dating back to the third and fourth millenia BC had revolutionized our conceptions of the history of Indian culture. Stein, who was familiar with the results of de Morgan's excavations at Susa, as well as with the little known researches of Major Mockler on the Makran coast, and had himself found suggestive material in Sistan in 1916, saw the possibility of tracing vestiges of this prehistoric culture from the Indus valley westwards to the basin of the Tigris. It was the hope of being able to do this, as he told me, that led him to undertake a succession of tours between 1927 and 1936 extending from the Panjab frontier through Waziristan, Baluchistan, Makran, south-eastern, southern, western, and north-western Iran as far as Lake Urumia. In 1927–8 in Waziristan, Baluchistan, and Makran he discovered numerous prehistoric sites, and, making such excavations as the paucity of local labour permitted, recovered abundant remains of the so-called 'chalcolithic' period. Detailed accounts of the results, with illustrative plates and maps prepared from the surveys carried out, have been published as *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India*, under the auspices of which these journeys were made.

In 1929 Stein visited America and delivered at the Lowell Institute, Boston, a series of lectures dealing with his three long expeditions into Central Asia. These lectures formed the basis of a volume entitled *On Ancient Central-Asian Tracks* (1933), which gave a condensed account of the geographical and archaeological exploration made in the years 1900–1, 1906–8, and 1913–16. He had arranged to make a fourth

expedition in the following year into Hsin-chiang and Inner Mongolia, and after visiting Nanking and obtaining the official sanction of the Central Chinese Government, he once more crossed the Himalayan passes, full of zest and plans for further achievement. Unfortunately the attitude of the Chinese Government had meanwhile changed, and, to use his own words, 'obstructive tactics imposed by the unreasoning nationalist jealousy of irresponsible elements necessitated the abandonment of that fresh effort after the loss of ten precious months'. The time had not, however, been entirely lost, for Stein pressed on from Khotan and, though thwarted at every stage by the local officials and delayed by illness, by dint of dogged perseverance and infinite tact and restraint managed to get as far as Charchan, where he turned north and then west, completing a tour of some 2,000 miles round the Taklamakan, and making important survey observations en route.

Next year, after making a tour through the Salt range in the Panjab to the Jhelum in order to trace Alexander's route from Taxila to that river, he resumed his 'reconnaissances' towards the Tigris from the point in western Makran which he had reached in 1928. From the little port of Gwadar he travelled in a north-westerly direction through the Makran ranges, the Bampur valley, Rudbar, and Jiruft, eventually halting at Kerman. On this trip, made in greater part on camel-back, he explored the ruins of Polo's 'city called Camadi', and also satisfied himself that Alexander when retreating into Karmania had turned inland from the Kej valley and reached the Bampur area by a fairly easy passage through the hills. Again many prehistoric sites were discovered with chalcolithic remains. After spending the summer in England, he rejoined his camp at Kerman in October 1932, and made another long tour of exploration passing through Minab, Hormuz, Bandar Abbas, and the coastal area of Laristan to Bushire. On this expedition several useful surveys were made of little-known tracts on the fringe of the Persian Gulf, 'tribal unrest' precluding travel farther inland. Near Tahiri he made a thorough examination of the ruins of the once busy port of Siraf, frequently mentioned by the Arab geographers as a centre of trade between Persia and India and China in the ninth and tenth centuries. Except at Haraj, where remains of a prehistoric, possibly neolithic, settlement were found, most of the sites visited dated from Muhammadan times.

In 1933–4 Stein explored widely in the province of Fars, where he discovered numerous remains of chalcolithic settlement, and some of neolithic age, besides many interesting monuments of Sasanian times. In May 1935 he was back in Shiraz, arranging for his last and longest tour in western and north-western Iran, which took him through Khuzistan, the Bakhtiari country, Luristan, Kermanshah, and Ardelan to Lake Urumia. In the earlier stages, some fifty miles north-west of Shiraz, between Ardekan and Fahliun, he explored and surveyed the area of the defiles called the 'Persian Gates' by Alexander's historians, where the Macedonian forced a hard-won passage on his way from Susiana to Persepolis when held up temporarily by the Uxian hillmen, who demanded their 'tribal allowances' before allowing his army to pass. With his wonted thoroughness he reconciled details given by the historians with the local topographical features. Rennell, he found, had indicated the site with wonderful accuracy on one of the sheets of his Map of Western Asia drawn in 1809, before Kinneir's visit (1813–14). Valuable surveys were made of tracts in the Kohgalu hills, the Zagros range, and the Pish-i-koh and Delfan areas. Structures and sculpture of Sasanian, Parthian, and earlier times were examined and described. Many bronze figures showing unmistakable Hellenistic influence were found, more particularly in the Shami valley. In the short time at his disposal Stein was unable to solve the puzzle of how these objects of Hellenistic-Iranian worship had been set up in this secluded valley. Besides the rock sculpture and cuneiform inscriptions previously seen and studied by Layard and other experts, a quantity of painted pottery was found in the Malamir valley, proving that it had been the site of a chalcolithic settlement; similar remains were discovered in many other localities. In the Lur country the opportunity was taken of looking into the question of the age of the rather notorious 'Luristan bronzes'. Judging from the associated finds Stein regarded it as difficult to ascribe them to a period much earlier than the beginning of the first millenium BC. In the hilly country of western Iran he liked to feel that he was often passing over ground trodden nearly a century before by his esteemed patron Sir Henry Rawlinson. Farther north three days were spent in making a detailed survey of the vast halls and passages excavated with immense labour in the caves of Karafto hill, and in taking estampages of the inscription in ancient Greek characters of the third or fourth century BC with its reference to 'Herakles'. He was satisfied that this was the Mt. Sanbulos mentioned by Tacitus as the shrine where the Arsacid king Gotarzes sought oracles from Herakles when awaiting the attack of Mihirdates and the Romans. Full reports of the four tours in Iran, or reconnaissances as he preferred to call them because he had 'only been blazing the trail' for others with more time and means at their disposal, have appeared in *Archaeological Reconnaissances in NW. India and SW. Iran* (1937) and *Old Routes of Western Iran* (1940).

Having now accomplished to his own satisfaction the tracing of that prehistoric civilization so unexpectedly revealed by the excavations in Sind all the way from India to the edge of the Tigris basin, Stein felt free to direct his energy to fresh fields and pastures new. His experience in discovering the old Chinese *limes* in Kansu enhanced his already keen interest in the researches of Fr. Poidebard in respect of the Roman *limes* in Syria, and he resolved to make similar investigation in Iraq and Transjordan. With this object he had made preliminary reconnaissances by plane in 1929 and 1935. He had long been alive to the great value of survey from the air, and had contemplated the use of a man-carrying balloon when searching for sites in the Taklamakan in 1906–8. His detailed examination and surveys were made from the air and on the ground in 1938 and 1939 from the Tigris in north-eastern Iraq to the Gulf of Aqaba. Numerous remains of Roman highways, fortified posts, aqueducts, barrages, cisterns, and milestones were discovered. The results were briefly described in two papers published in the *Geographical Journal* (1938, 1940), but the full scientific report has yet to appear. As always, accurate surveys were carried out, and Stein expressed the hope that the map sheets, which he carefully checked, 'will some day be of use for the British share in the International Atlas of the Roman Empire'.

In the cold season of 1940–1 he commenced a survey,

continued a year later, of the dried-up course of the Vedic river Sarasvati, the 'lost river' of the Panjab, through the desert parts of the Bikaner and Bahawalpur States. Trial excavations disclosed the existence of numerous prehistoric sites, the fuller examination of which at some future date may yield important information. A short account of these surveys appeared in the *Geographical Journal* (1942).

There was still an unexplored region between Darel and Swat that Stein had set his heart on visiting, where the Indus winds through stupendous gorges on its way to the Panjab plains. It had been traversed in the fifth and seventh centuries by the intrepid Chinese Buddhist pilgrims by 'the route of the hanging chains', as it was called in the Chinese annals; but the area was tribal territory beyond the administrative control of the Indian Government, and so entry was not permitted. Welcome news, however, had come in 1939 from his staunch friend the Wali of Swat that he had occupied all the hill territory up to the Indus on the west side of the gorges, and the road was thus far clear for him. Stein took the earliest opportunity of availing himself of this invitation. He first made a flight in an R.A.F. plane over the area, which he described in a letter thus:

> The views obtained from a great height of those high snow-covered spurs of the Kohistan and the deep valleys between them were most impressive. No mountain scenery in Asia, or perhaps on this globe, could be more grand than the one presented by those huge ranges, including Nanga Parbat and Haramukh, on either side of the Indus.

Towards the end of 1941 he ascended the Kohistan and explored and surveyed the western side of the gorges. The following extract from a letter written from a high mountain camp in his eightieth year illustrates his amazing physical energy and his abiding affection for old friends.

> It has meant much hard travel on foot, including the crossing of a high pass now closed by snow, which cost us 16 hours. But I have been able to face it all and enjoy the interest presented by the wonderful scenery and the quasi-archaic conditions of life.... The scrambles along precipitous mountain sides are a bit fatiguing, the tracks still impossible for any laden animals or for riding.... I am trying to collect specimens of Kohistani speech; but, alas! there is no Grierson[2] any more to make use of them. His loss is ever felt by me.

In July–September 1942 he made a longer trip to the gorges, this time on the eastern side of the Indus, but unfortunately his movements were hampered by the preaching of jihad by a faqir in Jalkot. However, he managed to map some parts of unsurveyed tribal territory, and to examine a number of Buddhist sgraffiti of relatively early date. 'It was interesting ground', he wrote, 'but meant much hard climbing over a succession of passes 14,000–15,000 feet' – an astounding feat for a man of his years. It was most unusual for Stein to refer to fatigue in his letters; but he was evidently beginning at last to feel the strain of arduous climbing.

His last expedition was made in the early months of 1943, chiefly with the object of establishing Alexander's route through Las Bela State and 'Gedrosia' on his disastrous defeat from the Indus delta to Persia. He was satisfied that he had succeeded in settling this long-discussed question. This lengthy tour through parched tracts and rugged sandstone ridges must have been particularly trying. However, refreshed by the mountain air of 'his beloved mountain-camp' in Kashmir, he wrote in great spirits on the 6th of October of his preparations for visiting Kabul and of 'the chance of work desired since boyhood in Ariana antiqua'. He had many times sought permission to work in Afghan territory, but, in spite of the efforts of three Viceroys, this had not been granted. The chance had at length come through the intervention of an old Harvard friend, Mr. C. Van H. Engert, who had been appointed United States Minister at Kabul. On the 13th of October he wrote from Peshawar, full of projects of work, that he felt very fit. He reached Kabul on the 19th. On the 21st he visited the museum, where he seems to have caught a chill. Bronchitis developed a day or two later; he had a stroke on the night of the 24th/25th, and, despite unremitting medical attention, passed away on the 26th. He was buried in the Christian cemetery on the 29th in the presence of representatives of the King, the chief Afghan officials, and members of the various embassies. One of his last utterances to his friend Mr. Engert was: 'I have had a wonderful life, and it could not be concluded more happily than in Afghanistan which I have wanted to visit for sixty years.'

Throughout his explorations in Central Asia and the north-western frontiers of India Stein was frequently guided in his identification of sites by the accurate record of travel left by the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Hsüan-tsang, who had journeyed through those regions in the seventh century AD. This explains why Hsüan-tsang was often referred to as his 'patron saint'. With the accounts of all other travellers he was intimately familiar. He followed Marco Polo's tracks for long stretches, elucidated his reference to 'Balas rubies' in his account of Badakshan, and identified his 'Pein' with Uzun-tati and his 'Etzina' with Khara-khoto. But even greater interest perhaps attaches to his tracing of stages and routes in Alexander's Eastern campaign: the crossing of the Tigris and features of the battle of Arbela; his passage through the 'Persian gates'; his march through the Swat valley and storming of the famous 'Rock of Aornos'; his route through the Panjab across the Salt range to the Jhelum, and the exact site of the decisive battle in which he defeated Poros; the line taken in retreat through Las Bela and Makran into Karmania – all these were identified by Stein with his habitual thoroughness. Another identification may be mentioned as being of special importance to historians. The Khyber Pass is popularly known as the north-western 'Gate of India'. Stein's unerring geographical sense convinced him that this conception must be modified. He devoted a trip across the frontier to tracing the ancient caravan route which led from Dakka through Shilman to the Kabul river and then across it to Charsadda, the early capital of Gandhara. 'It was this route', he wrote, ' and not the one through the difficult defiles of the Khyber which was used, I believe, by the early invaders.'

The enormous mass of material of archaeological and linguistic importance recovered during nearly half a century of intensive exploration is now treasured in museums in London, New Delhi, Calcutta, the U.S.A., and Iran. It has engaged, and still engages, the attention and study of the foremost scholars in different parts of the world. Much of it had to be referred for identification or elucidation to specialists in languages, painting, ceramics, numismatics, anthropology, &c. Stein acknowledged profusely his obligations to the experts who

2 Sir George Grierson had died on 7 March 1941.

readily and gladly devoted time to this work, such as – to name but a few out of many – É. Chavannes, A.F.R. Hoernle, E.J. Rapson, Abbé Boyer, É. Senart, Sir G. Grierson, F.W. Thomas, Sir F. Kenyon, Sir J. Marshall, Sir G. Hill, L. Binyon, R.L. Hobson, and J. Allan. He ever recorded his special indebtedness to his lifelong artist friend and collaborator F.H. Andrews for the classification, arrangement, and descriptive cataloguing of his finds and for the elucidation of many problems. He took scrupulous care to name and thank every person, official or private, who had helped him on his travels. He secured for his surveyor assistants, who worked so splendidly for him, the recognition of the Indian Government by the grant of promotion or titles. Three of these were awarded the Back Grant, one the Murchison Grant, and one the Gill Memorial by the Royal Geographical Society. Lal Singh, Ram Singh, Afraz Gul Khan, and M. Ayub Khan, these devoted and trusted companions, who shared his hardships and perils, would have followed him anywhere.

That hundreds of cases – the proceeds of two only of the expeditions filled nearly 400 cases – should all have been safely transported through trackless desert and over high mountain passes must be regarded as a marvel of skill in packing and organization of carriage. The value of his archaeological finds from the historical and cultural points of view has been recognized by the most competent judges. The vast mass of manuscript material recovered, all of the highest importance linguistically, calls for more particular notice. The Kharoshthi documents, in a north-west Indian Prakrit and some in Sanskrit, are invaluable for the study of the dialect and for the history of the area from Khotan to Lop-Nor; they also reveal official and social conditions as early as the third and fourth centuries AD. The late Prof. Rapson (one of many scholars who have worked at them) spent some twenty years on their study and editing. The Tibetan manuscripts, largely official, comprise some of the earliest written examples of that language, and are of special value for its history and for the spread of Tibetan influence in the region. Dr. F.W. Thomas has been busily engaged for many years, and is still engaged, on these, as well as on two yet unknown Tibeto-Burman languages. Of special value among the Chinese documents may be mentioned early editions of texts not otherwise available and the oldest specimen of a block-printed book, besides Manichaean texts in Chinese. Among languages classed as 'unknown', Sogdian is represented by some early correspondence and long Buddhist texts; Tokhari, which presents an interesting linguistic puzzle and seems to have been indigenous to the north of the Tarim basin, by fragments only in an Indian Brahmi script; Saka-Khotani, by numerous documents and translations from Sanskrit, which throw light on the long-forgotten kingdom in which it was spoken, and on the little known period of Turkish intrusion from the north about the tenth century. Professor H.W. Bailey has been working for several years on the Saka-Khotani manuscripts. We have also specimens of Hsi-hsia, the old Tangut language, and Buddhist texts and documents in Uigur Turkish.[3]

The very exceptional range of his own linguistic knowledge helped Stein to decide on the spot what should be preserved. He was familiar with the current speech of most of the areas visited, so that he was able to converse directly with the local folk and obtain promptly the information he required. He always regretted he had not taken his father's advice to learn Arabic. He made efforts to master it, once while at Delhi, and once at Shiraz; but more urgent work intervened. In 1935 he wrote: 'I have felt this great gap in my philological equipment all along.' In 1938, while at Beirut, he spent some weeks in a quiet hill retreat learning the colloquial speech for use when searching for remains of the Roman *limes* in Iraq and Syria.

Stein also availed himself of any opportunity of collecting in secluded tracts vocabularies of local languages or dialects hitherto unstudied. These he used to send to Sir G. Grierson. From material obtained in 1915 in the high Oxus valleys, and in 1926 in northern Swat, Grierson compiled two manuals, Ishkashmi, Zebaki and Yazghulami (1920), and Torwali (1929). Another of his activities was the recording of anthropometric data in respect of little-known races or tribes, such as the people of Pakhpo in the K'un-lun, the Dards of Chitral, the Ghalchas of Roshan, the Wakhis of Wakhan, and the Afridis of the Afghan frontier.

Stein's contributions to our geographical knowledge of many parts of Asia were unsurpassed. On each of his expeditions he had accurate surveys made of the areas visited by trained surveyors deputed by the Indian Survey Department, whose work he was able to supervise by reason of his own early training. Most of these areas had never been surveyed, and some never visited before. An idea of the vast extent of these surveys may be had by reference to his *Memoir on Maps of Chinese Turkestan and Kansu* (1923), bearing in mind that this deals only with his first three expeditions in Central Asia, and that more than a dozen lengthy expeditions were made by him thereafter. In one region alone, that of the northern Nan-shan ranges, nearly 50,000 sq. miles were surveyed. It would be difficult to estimate the total milage of all his journeys, two of which alone covered almost 25,000 miles. In the spheres of physical and historical geography his views on the vexed question of 'desiccation' and on the changes that have led to the recession of the desert oases towards the surrounding high mountain ranges are of special value. His unequalled acquaintance with the conditions of Chinese Turkestan combined with the archaeological evidence convinced him that the abandonment of sites now covered by arid desert has been gradual, and not due, as so often imagined to sudden physical catastrophes. He believed that the most likely cause of the diminished water-supply from the rivers was the shrinkage of the glaciers on the high ranges left behind in the last glacial period, which have become gradually reduced under milder climatic conditions. His notes on the probable age to be assigned to the gabarbands (dams) and to irrigation by karez or qanat (underground water channels) in the dry regions of Baluchistan, Makran, and Iran are also important. Had he never made the more sensational finds that have so overshadowed his other activities, Stein's geographical work alone would have earned him lasting fame.

Prolonged travel, often under conditions of extreme heat or cold, through trackless deserts and over snow-covered passes and glaciers amid the loftiest mountains on our globe must inevitably involve hardship and danger. Stein had his share of both. In 1908, when scaling in foul weather at a height of 20,000 feet a snowy col on the watershed of the K'un-lun with a

3 I am indebted to Dr. F.W. Thomas and Prof. H.W. Bailey for help regarding these languages.

view to determining the position of Johnson's 'Yangi-dawan', his feet were badly frostbitten. His hardy hill porters carried him by forced marches 300 miles down the mountains to the Moravian Mission hospital at Leh, where all the toes of his right foot had to be amputated to save the leg. In 1914, on the high Nan-shan, his horse reared and fell backwards on him, severely injuring the muscles of his left thigh. This confined him to bed for a fortnight and crippled his movements for some months; but borne in a litter he carried on, and directed his little party for some 500 miles across the dead Pei-shan. Elsewhere he broke his left collar-bone on three occasions. In 1933 he narrowly escaped shipwreck in a gale in the Persian Gulf when, failing road transport, he attempted to reach Daiyir from Tahiri in an open and leaky country boat. In 1937, when in north-western Iran, he had to stop work and hasten to Vienna to undergo a serious operation. These misadventures were treated lightly – as part of the day's work – in his letters; they did not for a moment 'cloy the hungry edge' of his appetite for work.

By nature unassuming and retiring, but with the wide sympathies that high culture breeds, Stein had a very warm and generous heart, and a genius for making, and keeping, friends. Reference has already been made to some of his oldest and closest friendships. There were numerous others in different lands of whom he always spoke in terms of affectionate regard. It was wonderful how he managed to maintain regular correspondence with them all, even under the most trying conditions of travel, letting them share in his thrilling experiences, and making them feel his lively interest in all their doings. Mrs. Allen has told us[4] how her husband's letters were carefully preserved in packets and answered with never-failing regularity. F.H. Andrews has preserved forty-five yearly bundles of his letters, numbering between two and three thousand. It is the more astonishing when we realize that after each day's toil, in addition to making systematic notes and labelling all his finds, he always wrote a full 'personal narrative', as he called it, to form a foundation for his detailed reports. That he was able to do all this was due to his methodic habits and to the fact that he wrote very rapidly in a clear hand, acquired, it may be added, with characteristic resolution, at the suggestion of one of his professors, who warned him that his script at that time was illegible. A defect of style, less noticeable in his private letters, was a tendency to prolixity, attributable perhaps to meticulous regard for the minutest detail. His broad sympathies were not confined to human beings; he was also much devoted to animals. The dog that shared his travels and his tent was provided with a specially made fur coat for low temperatures; baggage camels, mules, donkeys, and his horse or pony were all treated with every possible care. He was keenly sensible of natural scenery, whether of the grander type of towering snow-clad peaks and forested slopes or the soft landscape of rural England; he constantly referred to the beautiful flowers he had seen by the way.

Stein was specially fitted by study and personal qualities for his life work. Rare linguistic attainments; acquaintance, confirmed by a remarkably retentive memory, with all previous descriptions of the areas to be visited; careful planning beforehand and masterly organization in every detail; economizing of labour, expenditure, and time; an almost uncanny flair for grasping topographical features influencing human movement and settlement; tenacity of purpose that often enabled him to overcome obstacles that might seem insurmountable to others; patience and tact in dealing with men of all classes and races; a wiry physique and inexhaustible energy of body and mind; the power of quick and accurate observation; discernment in inference; meticulous attention to the recording of details; and lastly, the faculty of inspiring his helpmates with his own fervid enthusiasm – all these qualities he may be said to have possessed in exceptional measure: they combined to contribute to his pre-eminent success. His mobility was never hampered by a large staff; ordinarily he was accompanied by a surveyor; a 'handy-man', a cook, and porters and animals sufficient to carry equipment and food. In parts of Iran 'unrest' necessitated a military escort, occasionally involving delay. His grasp of topographical detail was exemplified when, in 1899, he visited the district of which I then held charge. When showing him the chief sites of interest in and about the old city of Gaya which he had never seen before, I was astonished by his knowledge of their relative positions, memorized from descriptions given in certain archaeological reports. 'Then that must be the Prapitamaheshvar temple, and that the Rukmini tank.' 'So the Akshaya-vata must be over there' he would say: and he was correct in every case.

Short of stature, but fairly broad-shouldered, he had a frame of iron. Many instances might be cited of his amazing physical energy and endurance. After a most exhausting march of thirty-six miles over the hot sandy desert, he pitched his tent and sat down to write up the day's work, and then he penned a closely written letter of six quarto pages to one of his old friends! A story was told me of how, when preparing for a tour across the north-west frontier of India, he applied to Government for the deputation as orderly of a hardy young soldier. The request was passed on to the local military commander. A particularly active young Pathan, bred in the hills, was specially selected. After completion of the tour the commanding officer sent for the young man and asked him how he had got on with Sir Aurel. The reply was: 'Stein Sahib is some kind of supernatural being, not human; he walked me off my legs on the mountains; I could not keep up with him. Please do not send me to him again, Sir.' Stein was then between sixty and seventy years old. In fifty-five years of unremitting travel and research it is hardly an exaggeration to say not an hour seemed to have been wasted. The programme for each day, whether of travel or of other tasks, was mapped out beforehand, and strictly observed. He worked till late in the night, but always rose early.

His most important publications have been mentioned above. All these were models of erudition and scientific accuracy, with admirable maps and plans, and illustrated from his own photographs, which he took in great abundance. In addition he wrote many brochures and contributed many numerous papers to the journals of various societies in this country and abroad. To the *Geographical Journal* alone about twenty-five major contributions were made. His lectures, of which he delivered many, were more adapted to a scholarly than to a popular audience. Accuracy was his guiding principle; the only occasions on which I noticed signs of annoyance or

4 *Letters* of P.S. Allen, 1939.

impatience on his part were when some reputed scholar erred in this respect.

Stein was awarded the C.I.E. [Commander of the Indian Empire] in 1910, and the K.C.I.E. [Knight Commander of the Indian Empire] in 1912. Honours were showered upon him by learned societies in this and other countries of Europe and in America. He received the Back Grant in 1904 and the Founder's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1909, the Gold Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1932, and that of the Society of Antiquaries in 1935. He was awarded the Campbell Memorial and Flinders Petrie medals and the Huxley medallion. Other medals were received from Sweden, France, Hungary, and the U.S.A. Hungary conferred on him the order of the Croix de Mérite, and struck a medallion in his honour. Honorary degrees were conferred by universities, and academies enrolled him as a Fellow. He was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1921.

As Marco Polo is regarded as the greatest traveller of medieval times, so Marc Aurel Stein is likely to be considered in many respects the greatest traveller and explorer of modern times. In him we see perhaps an outstanding, if not unique, example of the combination of a great scholar and a great man of action. Scholar and explorer, archaeologist and geographer, he lived a long and laborious life, full of great accomplishment. He has written his name – *nomen praeclarum et venerabile* – large across the continent of Asia, and left behind fragment memories in the hearts of a host of friends of many races in many lands.

Appendix 3
Sir Aurel Stein – Chronology

Chronology reproduced from Annabel Walker, *Sir Aurel Stein, Pioneer of the Silk Road*, London, 1995, with the permission of John Murray (Publishers) Ltd.

26 Nov 1862	Marc Aurel Stein born in Tüköry utca, Budapest
1871–3	Piarist gymnasium, Budapest
1873–7	Lutheran Kreuzschule, Dresden
1877–9	Lutheran gymnasium, Budapest
1879–80	Studies Sanskrit and comparative philology at university in Vienna
1880–1	Moves to University of Leipzig
1881–4	Studies Indology and Old Persian at University of Tübingen
1884–5	In England to study oriental collections
1885–6	Military service at the Ludovica Academy, Budapest
1886–7	Further study in England
Oct 1887	Stein's mother dies
Nov 1887	Stein leaves Europe for India
May 1888	Stein's father dies
1888–9	Registrar of Punjab University and Principal of Oriental College, Lahore
Nov 1891	Stein's uncle, Ignaz Hirschler, dies
1899–1900	Principal of Calcutta Madrasah
1900	Kalhana's Rajatarangini, a Chronicle of the Kings of Kasmir, published
May 1900– May 1901	First expedition to Chinese Turkestan: travels north from Kashmir via Gilgit, the Hunza valley and Tashkurgan. Explores desert sites in vicinity of Khotan, including Dandan-Uiliq, Niya, Endere and Yotkan; surveys headwaters of Khotan River in Kun-lun Mountains, connecting area with Indian Trigonometrical Survey. Returns to Europe across Russia
Summer 1901	In Europe to unpack his collection in the British Museum and visit family
Nov 1901–Dec 1903	Inspector of Schools in the Punjab
May 1902–Dec 1903	In England to work on collection and visit invalid brother Ernst
June 1902	First attempt to work in Afghanistan
Oct 1902	Ernst Stein dies
1903	Sand-Buried Ruins of Khotan published (popular account of first expedition)
1904–10	Inspector-General of Education, and Superintendent of Archaeology, in North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan
Sept 1904	Becomes a British subject
Oct 1905	Goes to Kashmir to prepare for second expedition
Apr 1906–Oct 1908	Second expedition to Chinese Turkestan: travels north via Chitral and Wakhan corridor of Afghanistan. Revisits old sites and digs at new ones, including Lou-lan, Miran, the 'Chinese limes' and Ming-oi. Arrives in Tun-huang in March 1907 and obtains thousands of manuscripts and paintings from the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas. Crosses Taklamakan Desert from north to south, early 1908. Surveys in Nan-Shan Mountains and traces Khotan River to its source. Suffers frostbite in feet and has toes of left [should read right] foot amputated, Oct 1908. Returns to Kashmir via Ladakh
1907	Ancient Khotan published (detailed report of first expedition)
Jan 1909–Dec 1911	In Europe, on leave and to work on new collection at British Museum. Lectures in several countries, stays in Italy and then at Merton College, Oxford
1910–17	Superintendent of Archaeology in the North-West Frontier Province and Honorary Curator of Peshawar Museum
1912	Second attempt to work in Afghanistan
1912	Ruins of Desert Cathay published (popular account of second expedition)
June 1912	Made KCIE
July 1913–Feb 1916	Third expedition to Chinese Turkestan: travels north via Darel and Tangir. Revisits old sites, traces ancient route across Lop Desert and digs at Khara-khoto in Gobi Desert, and at several sites in vicinity of Turfan including Astana. Extracts more manuscripts from Caves of the Thousand Buddhas. Injures leg in riding accident. Returns to India via Russian Turkestan and Iran, uncovering Buddhist remains at site in Sistan, south-east Iran
Apr 1916–Sept 1917	In England to write detailed report of second expedition. Lives mainly in Devon
1917	Official retirement. Obtains extension of service on 'special duty' to work on books,

	collection from third expedition and other projects. Divides time between Kashmir and Delhi
Dec 1919–Dec 1920	In Europe, to write and see sister-in-law
1919–22	Third attempt to work in Afghanistan; foiled by Foucher
1921	Serindia published (detailed report of second expedition)
Feb 1924–Nov 1925	First visit to Middle East; continues to Europe. Writes at house in Surrey; holidays with sister-in-law in Austria
1926	Tour of Swat and identification of Mount Una as Alexander's Aornos
1927–8	Two explorations in Baluchistan, to seek links between prehistoric civilizations of Indus valley and Sumeria
1928	Innermost Asia published (detailed report of third expedition)
Nov 1928	Final retirement from service in India
	Second visit to Middle East; continues to Europe
1929	On Alexander's Track to the Indus published
Dec 1929–Jan 1930	Visits America from England
Mar–May 1930	Visits China from England
June 1930	Returns to Kashmir
	Stein's old friend Sir Thomas Arnold dies
Aug 1930–June 1931	Fourth expedition to Chinese Turkestan: travels north via Gilgit and Hunza. Chinese prevent excavations and Stein abandons work, returning to Kashmir
Oct 1931	Short tour in Punjab in search of Alexandrian evidence on banks of Jhelum River
1932	First Iranian expedition, in Iranian Baluchistan
Summer 1932	In Europe
1932–3	Second Iranian expedition, along Persian Gulf
1933	On Ancient Central Asian Tracks published
Summer 1933	In Kashmir
16 June 1933	Stein's closest friend, P.S. Allen, dies
1933–4	Third Iranian expedition, through eastern Fars
May 1934–May 1935	In Europe, including holiday in southern Italy
11 Oct 1934	Stein's sister-in-law dies
1935–6	Fourth Iranian expedition, from western Fars to Iranian Kurdistan
Apr 1937	Undergoes prostate operation. Remains in Europe
1937	Archaeological Reconnaissances in Northwest India and Southeast Iran published
Jan 1938	Travels to Middle East
Mar–May 1938	Aerial survey of Middle Eastern limes in northern Iraq
Summer 1938	In Kashmir
Oct 1938–May 1939	Aerial survey of Middle Eastern limes extended from Iraq into Trans-Jordan
June–Nov 1939	In England
Nov 1939	Returns to India
1940	Old Routes of Western Iran published
Dec 1940–Mar 1941	Archaeological tour in Rajasthan
Oct 1941–Feb 1942	Explores 'route of the hanging chains' in Indus Kohistan
1942–3	Short tours in Bahawalpur, Chilas and Las Bela
19 Oct 1943	Stein sees Kabul, Afghanistan, for the first time
26 Oct 1943	Stein dies at the US Legation, Kabul

Appendix 4
Sir Aurel Stein – Bibliography
By Helen Wang

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ASIFC = *Archaeological Survey of India Frontier Circle*
ASIFC–AR = *Archaeological Survey of India Frontier Circle – Annual Report*
BMQ = *British Museum Quarterly*
BSOAS = *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*
GJ = *The Geographical Journal*
GR = *Geographical Review*
IA = *The Indian Antiquary*
JA = *Journal Asiatique*
JAS Bengal = *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*
JPHS = *Journal of the Panjab Historical Society*
JRAI = *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*
JRAS = *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*
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TP = *T'oung Pao*

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9 Mar 1929, p. 13b Leading article on Stein
29 Jun 1929, p. 7e Stein receives Petrie Medal at London University
21 Jun 1929, p. 19b Review of *On Alexander's track to the Indus*
6 Jul 1929, p. 17d Stein receives Petrie medal
8 Jul 1929, p. 14d Stein receives Petrie medal
4 Jul 1929, p. 11c Stein at Hotel Cecil on Near East; Roman remains in Syria and Transjordan
15 Oct 1929, p. 14c Stein's lecture in Budapest
29 Dec 1930, p. 10b Stein's expulsion from Sinkiang demanded
30 Dec 1930, p. 10c Stein's expulsion from Sinkiang demanded
3 Jan 1931, p. 11e Correspondence *re* Chinese demand for Stein's expulsion
30 Mar 1931, p. 11a Chinese accusations *re* Stein: article
18 Apr 1931, p. 9g Stein's archaeological expedition in Central Asia
13 May 1931, p. 15d Stein returns to Kashgar
25 May 1931, p. 9g Stein abandons expedition
24 Jul 1931, p. 13f Report on Buddhist MSS discovered in Kashmir
16 Jul 1931, p. 13f on Chinese Turkestan expedition (article)
17 Jun 1932, p. 16c Stein receives gold medal from Royal Asiatic Society (speech); speeches by Sir S. Hoare and Sir E. Macalagan
15 Apr 1932, p. 15f on Alexander the Great – passage of the Jhelum (article)
7 Apr 1933, p. 10c Review of *On ancient Central Asian tracks*
11 Jul 1933, p. 16b Letter from Stein on Dr P.S. Allen
27 Dec 1933, p. 13e Grant to Stein's expedition to SW Persia
1 Aug 1934, p. 6f Stein receives Huxley Memorial Medal from Royal Anthropological Institute
1 Aug 1934, p. 6e on Indo-Persian border (lecture)
19 Dec 1934, p. 17e on prehistoric sites in Persia
18 Apr 1935, p. 10c Stein awarded gold medal by Society of Antiquaries
1 May 1935, p. 11b Stein awarded gold medal by Society of Antiquaries
18 Oct 1935, p. 13d Stein's expedition to South Persia
27 Jun 1936, p. 13e Stein's proposed survey of Eastern frontiers of Roman Empire
6 Jul 1936, p. 15f article on Persia
7 Jul 1936, p. 17f article on Persia
17 Feb 1937, p. 14e Sir Aurel Stein's mishap – slipped in hotel in Budapest and tore tendon in foot
17 Nov 1937, p. 9d Stein at Caxton Hall, on early relations between India and Iran
12 Nov 1937, p. 18e Stein at RGS, on exploration in Iran
12 Nov 1937, p. 17c leading article
14 Apr 1939, p. 16d Stein's survey of Roman frontier in Middle East
1 Jun 1939, p. 7e Stein returns to England
28 Oct 1943, p. 7e Stein's death (with photograph)
30 Oct 1943, p. 5e Stein's death
4 Nov 1943, p. 7d Stein's death

Medals and honours awarded to Stein

1904 Awarded Back Grant by Royal Geographical Society (*GJ* 23, p. 516; and *GJ* 24, p. 111)
1909 Awarded Founder's Medal by Royal Geographical Society (*GJ* 33, p. 593–94, p. 610; *GJ* 34, pp. 99–100; *Times* 6 Apr 1909, p. 10a; *Times* 25 May 1909, p. 10a) (medal now at the RGS)
1909 Awarded diploma of the Geographical Society, Munich (diploma now at RAS)
1909 Awarded D.Litt degree of Oxford University (*Times* 25 Feb, p. 10c; 3 Mar 1909, p. 8c)
1909 Awarded Campbell Memorial Gold Medal by RAS Bombay (*Times* 3 Mar 1909, p. 11b; 8 Apr 1909, p. 3f) (medal now at the RGS)
1909 Awarded Stanislas Julien prize by Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres (*Times* 19 Jun 1909, p. 13c; *JA* series 10, no. 13, p. 340.)
1909 Awarded Hardy prize by Royal Bavarian Academy (*Times* 19 Jun 1909, p. 13c)
1910 Awarded Honorary Doctor of Science, Cambridge (Public Orator's speech held at RAS; *Times* 21 Jan 1910, p, 4d)
1910 Awarded diploma of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society (diploma now at RAS)
1910 Appointed C.I.E. [Commander of the Indian Empire] (*Times* 24 Jun 1910, p. 9c)
1911 Elected Member of the Anthopologische Gesellschaft, Vienna (certificate now at RAS)
1912 Appointed K.C.I.E. [Knight Commander of the Indian Empire] (*Times* 14 Jun 1912, p. 10b)
1912 Awarded Lucy Wharton medal by Board of Managers of the Museum, University of Pennsylvania (*Times* 19 Jul 1912, p. 11e) (medal now held at the RGS; certificate now held at the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest)
1917 Russian Geographical Society: Honorary Member, *GJ* 50, p. 76.
1918 Paris Académie des Sciences: Tchihatchef Prize, *GJ* 51, p. 271.
1921 Elected Fellow of the British Academy

1923 Awarded Anders Retzius medal by Swedish Anthropological and Geographical Society (*Times* 21 Apr 1923, p. 9g)
1923 Awarded gold medal by Société de Géographie [French Geographical Society] (*Times* 29 May 1923, p. 13g) (medal now at the RGS)
1925 Elected Honorary Member of Hungarian Archaeological Society (*Times* 26 Feb 1925, p. 11g)
1928 Awarded Flinders Petrie Medal for Archaeology at London University (*Times* 22 Mar 1928, p. 21c; *Times* 29 Jun 1929, p. 7e; *Times* 6 Jul 1929, p. 17d; *Times* 8 Jul 1929, p. 14d) (medal now held at the RGS)
1930 Awarded medal of the Hungarian Geographical Society (medal now held at the RGS)
1931 Awarded medal of the Hungarian Geographical Society – In Memoriam Ludovici L'oczy (medal now held at the RGS)
1931 Elected Honorary Member of Société Asiatique, 11 Jun 1931, *JA* 219, p. 340.
1932 Awarded Gold Medal by Royal Asiatic Society (*Times* 17 Jun 1932, p. 16c; including speeches by Sir S. Hoare and Sir E. Maclagan)
1934 Awarded Huxley Memorial Medal by Royal Anthropological Institute (*Times* 1 Aug 1934, p. 6f) (medal held at the RGS)
1935 Awarded Gold Medal by Society of Antiquaries (*Times* 18 Apr 1935, p. 10c; *Times* 1 May 1935, p. 11b; *Times* 12 May 1935, p. 12b) (medal held at the RGS)
1939 Became member of American Philosophical Society (certificate held at the RAS)
1939 Awarded Honorary Doctorate, University of St. Andrews (certificate held at the RAS)

Stein may have been awarded other medals from Sweden, France, USA, and Hungary (apparently the Croix de Mérite, and a medallion were struck in his honour). Except for those housed at the Royal Asiatic Society, the Royal Geographical Society and the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the present whereabouts of the medals, awards and certificates remain unknown.

Maps

1913 'Map of portions of Chinese Turkestan and Kansu to illustrate the explorations of Dr M.A. Stein, CIE, and his assistants RB Lal Singh and RS Ram Singh, Survey of India, 1906–08', *GJ* 42, p. 417.
1920 'Sir Aurel Stein's Maps', *GJ* 56, pp. 144–45.
1937 Note on Stein's maps in Eric Teichman's 'The motor route from Peking to Kashgar', *GJ* 89, pp. 297–308 (especially pp. 306–07).
1993 Karl E. Ryavec, 'The present-day value of maps illustrating the archaeological surveys of Sir Aurel Stein in Xinjiang and Gansu', *JRAS*, 3rd series, 3, part 2, July, pp. 233–43.

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The Journal of Asian Studies, vol. 37, no. 2 (Feb 1978), pp. 317–18 (by G.F. Dales)
Isis, vol. 69, no. 1 (Mar 1978), pp. 145–46 (by F.W. Iklé)
Technology and Culture, vol. 19, no. 3 (July 1978), pp. 512–14 (by T.A. Wertime)
Geographical Journal, vol. 144, no. 2 (July 1978), pp. 299–301 (by O. Caroe)
Pacific Affairs, vol. 51, no. 2 (Summer 1978), pp. 274–76 (by O. Lattimore)
Bulletin of SOAS, vol. 41, no. 2 (1978), pp. 394–95 (by T. Burrow).
Journal of the American Oriental Society, vol. 99, no. 3 (July–Sept 1979), pp. 509–10 (by A. Dien)
Journal of the American Oriental Society, vol. 119, no. 3 (July–Sept 1999), p. 555 (by P.W. Kroll)

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Caroe, O., 'A man with greatness in him: a life of Marc Aurel Stein', [review article of Mirsky's biography 1977], *Geographical Journal* 144 (1978), pp. 299–301.
Curtis, V.S. and Pazooki, N., 'Aurel Stein and Bahman Karimi on Old Routes of Western Iran', in H. Wang (ed.), *Sir Aurel Stein. Proceedings of the British Museum Study Day, 23 March 2002,* London: British Museum Occasional Paper 142, 2004, pp. 23–28. www.britishmuseum.org/pdf/Stein%20Curtis%20&%20Pazooki
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'Stein Aurél', in *Földrajzi Közlemények* 71/4, (1943), pp. 223–28 (by Cholnoky, Jenö).

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'Sir Aurel Stein, KCIE', in *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 31/1 (Jan 1944), pp. 5–6. (by Sir P. Sykes, followed by an appreciation by L.C. Dunsterville, p.7)

'Sir Aurel Stein: the Man', *Indian Arts and Letters* 18/2 (May 1944) (by F.H. Andrews)

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'Sir Aurel Stein KCIE', *Nature* 153 (19 Feb 1944) pp. 216–17 (by Basil Gray)

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'Sir Aurel Stein, KCIE, 1862–1943', *The Alpine Journal* 54 (1944), pp. 287–88 (by T.G. Longstaff)

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'Sir Aurel Stein, KCIE, 1862–1943', *The Himalayan Journal* 13 (1946), pp. 121–22 (by T.G. Longstaff) [repr. from *The Alpine Journal* 54, pp. 287–88]

'Sir Aurel Stein', *Ymer* 1946(1), pp. 218–21 (by T.J. Arne)

Other

British Museum Quarterly (*BMQ*), 1928–1939

1928 'Other acquisitions in the Department of Ceramics and Ethnography', BMQ 3, no. 3, p. 74. (referring to pottery from Seistan and Chinese Turkestan; lacquer; wood and clay images, painted wooden box, comb, spectacles, pastries, clay horse from Astana, presented to BM by Government of India).

1938 Short notice about exhibition of Buddhist painting (esp. paintings and wood-cuts from Dunhuang) opening in Edward VII Gallery on 16 Feb 1938, *BMQ* 12, no. 2, pp. 69–70.

1938 Short notice, entitled 'Excavations', about Stein's work in Persia, *BMQ* 12, no. 1, p.32.

1938 Short notice about Stein's two expeditions in Makran and S. Iran in 1931–33, *BMQ* 12, no. 2, p. 45. (referring to selection of objects from pottery, flint tools and metal objects found at sites, incl. Khurab and Bampur, added to the BM collection).

1939 Short notice about presentation of 192 photographs of archaeological sites in Iraq from the Air Ministry to the BM,

BMQ 13, no. 1, p. 29.
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Zeller, G., *Rudolf von Roth 1821–1895, die weite Welt nach Tübingen geholt* (lists the correspondence of 1884–1895 between Stein and Roth, housed in Tübingen University Library) Nachlassverzeichnisse der Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen Band 1, Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 1996.

Appendix 5
Sir Aurel Stein – Correspondence
By Helen Wang and Ágnes Kelecsényi

Aurel Stein was a prolific correspondent. Much of his correspondence has survived, and the two main repositories are the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest (LHAS). A detailed typescript catalogue of the correspondence in the Bodleian Library was produced in 1983. This served as the model for the LHAS *Catalogue* and its *Supplement* which were published in 2002 and 2007, respectively. The main aim of this Appendix is to present a unified list of all the names of individuals and institutions that appear in these three catalogues. To this list is added another column which includes the names that appear in the smaller collection of correspondence in the British Museum's Central Archive (published in 2004). The full list presented below includes the names of over 800 individuals and organizations.

There are, of course, many other collections of correspondence relating to Aurel Stein, and these can be located by searching for 'Aurel Stein' on websites such as http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/.

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Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
A.J. Allen & Son – Brokers	–	√	–	–
Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres (Paris)	–	√	–	–
Adams, Frederick James (1885–1957) – Secretary, Office of High Commissioner for India	√	√	–	–
Afrazgul Khan (Khan Sahib, Afraz-gul Khan) – Pathan (of the Kaka-khel clan); sepoy in the Khyber Rifles; Survey of India	√	√	–	–
Aldis, Harry Gidney (1863–1919) – Secretary, University Library, Cambridge	–	√	–	–
Allan, John (1884–1955) – Deputy Keeper, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum	√	√	–	√
Allen, A. Louis	√	–	–	–
Allen, A.J. – see A.J. Allen & Son				
Allen, Helen Mary (1872–1952) – Wife of P.S. Allen	√	√	–	–
Allen, Louis – Brother of H.M. Allen	–	√	–	–
Allen, Percy Stafford (1869–1933) – Professor of History; Government College, Lahore, 1897–1901; President, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, from 1924; Curator, Bodleian Library and Indian Institute	√	√	–	–
Almàsy, György de (1867–1953)	√	–	–	–
Amar Singh, Raja (1864–1909) – Commander in Chief, Jammu and Kashmir State Army from 1899; Chief Minister to H.H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir from 1905	√	√	–	–
Amery, Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett (1873–1955)	√	–	–	–
Andersson, Johan Gunnar (1874–) – Swedish archaeologist, geologist	√	–	–	–
Andmani, M. D'	–	√	–	–
Andreas, Friedrich Carl (1846–1930)	√	–	–	–
Andrews, Alice – Wife of F.H. Andrews	–	√	–	–
Andrews, Frederick Henry (1866–1957) – Vice-Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore, 1890; Director, Technical Institute, Srinagar; Curator, Lahore Museum; Director, Art Department, Battersea Polytechnic	√	√	–	√

Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
Annales de Géographie (Paris)	–	√	–	–
Anton, William – Head of the River Ranch, Christoval, Texas	–	√	–	–
Archaeological Department (New Delhi)	–	√	–	–
Archaeological Department (Srinagar, Kashmir State), Superintendent	–	√	–	–
Archer, Charles (1861–1941) – Lieutenant-Colonel; Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan; Political Agent, Malakand, Quetta-Piskin	–	√	–	–
Arnold, Edward Vernon (1857–1926)	√	–	–	–
Arnold, Thomas Walker (1864–1930) – Professor of Arabic, University College, London; Professor of Philosophy, Government College, Lahore; Dean of Oriental Faculty, Punjab University	√	√	–	–
Ashby, Thomas (1874–1931)	√	–	–	–
Ataullah – Secretary, Saidu Sahrif, Chakdara, Swat	–	√	–	–
Atlee, A.E. – India Office	–	–	–	√
Aufrecht, Theodor (1822–1907) – Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Linguistics, Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn	–	√	–	–
Authors' Society (London)	–	√	–	–
Authors' Syndicate	√	–	–	–
Aveling, A. Francis – British Legation, Peking and Nanking	–	–	–	√
Aylmer, Fenton John (1862–1935)	√	–	–	–
Ayub Khan, Muhammad – see Khan, Muhammad Ayub	–	√	–	–
Baggalay, Lacy	–	–	–	√
Bailey, Harold Walter (1899–)	√	–	–	–
Bajpai, Girja Shankar (1891–1954) – Secretary to Government of India (Department of Education, Health & Lands)	√	–	–	√
Baker, Herbert (1862–1946)	√	–	–	–
Baktay, Ervin (1890–1963)	√	–	–	–
Balfour, Henry (1863–1939)	√	–	–	–
Ball, Eustace Alfred Reynolds (d.1928)	√	–	–	–
Balogh, Jenö (1864–1953) – Lawyer; Minister of Justice; Secretary 1920–35, Deputy-President 1940–43 of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences	√	√	–	–
Bang, Willy (1869–1934)	√	–	–	–
Bannerman, Arthur D'Arcy Gordon (12th Bart.) (1866–1955)	√	–	–	–
Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta	√	–	–	–
Barnes, Hugh Shakespear (1853–1940) – Lieutenant-Governor, Burma; Resident in Kashmir; Director, Imperial Bank of Iran and Anglo-Persian Oil Company	√	√	√	–
Barnett, Lionel David (1871–1960) – Keeper, Department of Oriental Books and Manuscripts, British Museum	√	√	–	√
Barrow, Edmund George (1852–1934)	√	–	–	–
Barth, Marie Étienne Auguste (1834–1916) – Indologist	√	√	–	–
Barton, Leslie Eric (1889–1952)	√	–	–	–
Bartucz, Lajos (1885–1966)	√	–	–	–
Batha, Madhav & Sahaj – Pandits	–	√	–	–
Baynes, Norman Hepburn (1877–1961)	√	–	–	–
Beckett, Henry Barron – Commissioner, Revenue Department, Rawalpindi	–	√	–	–
Bell, Gertrude Margaret Lowthian (1868–1926)	√	–	–	–
Bell, William (1860–1946) – Principal, Government College, Lahore; Director, Public Instruction in the Punjab	–	√	–	–
Benedetto, Luigi Foscolo (1886–1966) – Professor of French Literature, University of Turin; Italian translator and editor of Marco Polo	–	√	–	–
Benveniste, Émile (1902–76) – Linguist	√	–	–	–
Berenson, Bernhard (1865–1959) – Member, American Academy of Arts and Letters	√	√	–	–
Berry, James (1860–1946) – Surgeon; President, Medical Society, London	√	√	–	–
Berthelot, Philippe (1866–1934) – French diplomat; Secretary General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	–	√	–	–
Berzeviczy, Albert (1853–1936) – Historian; aesthetician; Minister of Education; President, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1905–36	√	√	–	–
Bhagwan Das – Pleader	–	√	–	–

Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
Bhandarkar, Ramkrishna Gopal (1837–1925) – Professor of Oriental Languages, Deccan College, Poona; social reformer	–	√	–	–
Bhatha, Madhav & Sahaj – see Batha, Madhav & Sahaj				
Bigge, Arthur John (Baron Stamfordham) (1849–1913)	√	–	–	–
Bingley, Alfred Horsford (1865–1944)	√	–	–	–
Binyon, Robert Laurence (1869–1943) – Deputy Keeper of Oriental Prints and Drawings, Department of Prints and Drawings, British Museum, 1913–23	√	√	–	√
Bisvas, Mohes Chandra	–	√	–	–
Black, Charles Edward Drummond	√	–	–	–
Black, Walter Clarence (1867–1930) – Major-General, Indian Army	√	√	–	–
Blackett, Basil Phillott (1882–1935)	√	–	–	–
Blakeney, T.S.	√	–	–	–
Blakeway, Denys Brooke (1870–1933) – Lieutenant-Colonel, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India	√	√	–	–
Blaskovich, János (1883–1940) – Archaeologist; landowner	–	√	–	–
Bloch, Jules (1880–1953) – Professor of Sanskrit Language and Literature	√	√	–	–
Bloomfield, Maurice (1855–1928) – Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, John Hopkins University, Baltimore	√	√	–	–
Böhtlingk, Otto Nikolaus von (1815–1904)	√	–	–	–
Bolton, Horatio Norman (1875–1965)	√	–	–	–
Bombay Education Society Steam Press	√	–	–	–
Boyer, Auguste M.	√	–	–	–
Brandi, Karl Maria Prosper Laurenz (1869–1946)	√	–	–	–
Bray, Denys de Saumerez (1875–1951) – Indian Civil Service, served in Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan; Foreign Secretary, 1920–30; Member of India Council 1930–37	√	√	–	–
British Broadcasting Corporation	–	√	–	–
British Embassy (Baghdad)	–	√	–	–
British Museum	–	√	–	–
Broderick, St. John – Secretary of State for India, India Office	–	–	–	√
Brown, Frank Herbert (1868–1959)	√	–	–	–
Brown, Ida May (née Moulder) – Secretary to M.A. Stein	√	√	–	–
Brown, Isaak Hawkins – Editor, Times Literary Supplement	–	√	–	–
Brown, Percy (1872–1955) – Curator, Lahore Museum; Principal, Mayo School of Art	√	√	–	–
Bruce, Charles Edward (1876–1950)	√	–	–	–
Bryce, James (Viscount Bryce) (1838–1922) – Professor of Civil Law, Oxford; President, British Academy	√	√	–	–
Buckingham Palace (London)	–	–	√	–
Buckland, Charles Edward (1847–1941)	√	–	–	–
Buckler, William Hepburn (1867–1952)	√	–	–	–
Budapesti Philológiai Társaság (Budapest Philological Society)	–	√	–	–
Buder, D. von	–	√	–	–
Bühler, Johann Georg (1837–98)	√	–	–	–
Buke, N.	–	√	–	–
Bullock, Thomas Lowndes (1845–1915)	√	–	–	–
Burgess, James (1832–1916) – Director-General, Archaeological Survey of India, 1886–89	√	√	–	–
Burrard, Sidney Gerald (7th Bart.) (1860–1943) – Superintendent, Trigonometrical Survey, India, 1899–1910; Surveyor General of India, 1910–19	√	√	–	–
Burrow, Thomas (1906–1986) – Boden Professor of Sanskrit, Oxford University; Fellow, British Academy	√	√	–	–
Burton, Rowe & Viner	–	√	–	–
Bushell, Stephen Wootton (1844–1908) – Surgeon; Sinologist; Member of Council, Royal Asiatic Society	√	√	–	–
Butler, Mary	–	√	–	–
Butler, Montagu Sherrard Dawes (1873–1952)	√	–	–	–
Butler, Spencer Harcourt (1869–1938) – Secretary of the Foreign Department, 1909; Education Department, Government of India, 1911; Governor of Burma	√	√	–	–
Buxton, Sydney Charles (Earl Buxton) (1853–1934)	√	–	–	–
Cadman, John (1st Baron Cadman) (1877–1941)	√	–	–	–

Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
Calcutta Madrasa	–	√	–	–
Calverley, Hugh	–	√	–	–
Cambridge: University Library	–	√	–	–
Campbell, Colin George (1852–1911) – Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India from 1907, India Office	–	√	–	√
Cannan, Charles (1858–1919) – Secretary to the Delegates of the University Press, Oxford; Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford	√	√	–	–
Cardew, Mrs Arthur – see also F.M.G. Lorimer	–	√	–	–
Carnduff, Herbert William Cameron (1862–1915) – Judge of High Court, Calcutta; Private Secretary to the Viceroy, 1902	–	√	–	–
Caroe, Olaf Kirkpatrick (1892–1981)	√	–	–	–
Cassels, Robert Archibald (1876–1959)	√	–	–	–
Castle, F.A.S.	–	√	–	–
Chamberlain, Joseph Austen (1863–1937) – H.M. Secretary of State for India	√	–	–	–
Chandra, Ramprasad – Varendra Research Society	–	√	–	–
Chang, H.N. – National Central University, Nanking	–	–	√	–
Chang, Yuan Chi	–	√	–	–
Chapman, Robert William (1881–1960) – Literary scholar and publisher; Secretary to the delegates of the Clarendon Press, Oxford	√	–	–	–
Charag Din & Sons – Transport contractors to the Jammu and Kashmir Government	–	√	–	–
Charles, Richard Havelock (1st Bart.) (1858–1934)	√	–	–	–
Chatterjee, Atul Chandra (1874–1955) – Indian civil servant; High-Commissioner for India	√	–	–	–
Chatterton, Alfred (1866–1958)	√	–	–	–
Chavannes, Edouard (1865–1918) – Sinologist; Professor, Sorbonne, Paris	√	√	–	–
Chen, Ivan	–	√	–	–
Chenevix-Trench, Richard Henry (1876–1954)	√	–	–	–
China Ministry of Foreign Affairs	√	–	–	√
Chirol, Ignatius Valentine (1852–1929)	√	–	–	–
Cholnoky, Jenö (1870–1950) – Professor of Geography, University Kolozsvár and Budapest; Member, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	–	√	–	–
Church, Arthur Herbert (1834–1915) – Professor of Chemistry, Royal Academy of Arts, 1879–1911	√	–	–	–
Churchill, William (1859–1920) – Philologist; ethnologist; Editor, New York Sun	–	√	–	–
Clarendon Press – see Oxford University: Clarendon Press	–	√	–	–
Clark, R. & R. – see R. & R. Clark Ltd				
Clauson, Gerard Leslie Makins (1891–1974)	√	–	–	–
Coatman, John (1889–1963)	√	–	–	–
Cobb, Evelyn Hey (1899–1972) – Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Political Service	–	√	–	–
Colles, William Morris (1855–1926) – The Authors' Syndicate	–	√	–	–
Collier, William (1856–1935) – Vice President and consulting physician to Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford; President, British Medical Association	–	√	–	–
Colvin, Sidney (1845–1927) – Keeper, Department of Prints and Drawings, British Museum	√	–	–	–
Connan, C.	–	√	–	–
Connolly, John Francis – Assistant Commissioner, Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab	–	√	–	–
Constable & Co. (publishers)	√	–	–	–
Corbett, Thomas William (1888–1981)	√	–	–	–
Cordier, Henri (1849–1925)	√	–	–	–
Corio, Lodovico (1847–1911) – Journalist; editor; first President, Museo del Risorgimento Nazionale, Milan	–	√	–	–
Cotton, James Sutherland (1847–1918) – Editor, Imperial Gazetteer of India and The Academy	√	√	–	–
Couhin, Elizabeth	–	√	–	–
Couling, Samuel (1859–1922)	√	–	–	–
Courtney, Christopher Lloyd (1890–1976)	√	–	–	–
Couvert, M. – Chef du Service des Renseignements, Armee Française du Levant	–	√	–	–
Cowley, Arthur Ernest (1861–1931) – Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; Fellow, British Academy; Librarian, Bodleian Library	√	√	–	–
Craster, Herbert Henry Edmund (1879–1959)	√	–	–	–
Crawford, Osbert Guy Stanhope (1886–1957) – Archaeology Officer, Ordnance Survey; Editor, Antiquity	√	√	–	–

Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
Crone, Desmond Roe (1900–74)	√	–	–	–
Csillag, Imre – probably relative of M.A. Stein	–	√	–	–
Csillag, Sándor – Engineer; son of I. Csillag	–	√	–	–
Csoma, (Sándor) Körösi – copies of letters from 1830s	√	–	–	–
Cumming, John Ghest (1868–1958) – Settlement Officer, Chief Secretary, Indian Civil Service, Bengal, Bihar; Vice-Chairman, School of Oriental Studies, London	√	√	–	–
Cumont, Franz Valery Marie (1868–1947)	√	–	–	–
Cunningham, George (1888–1963)	√	–	–	–
Curtis Brown Ltd	–	√	–	–
Curzon, George Nathaniel (Marquess Curzon of Kedleston) (1959–1925) – Viceroy, 1898–1905; President, Royal Geographical Society, 1911–14	√	√	–	–
Dairaines	–	√	–	–
Dalton, Ormonde Maddock (1866–1945) – Keeper, Department of British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography, British Museum	√	–	–	–
Daly, Hugh (1860–1939) – Lieutenant-Colonel; Governor-General, Central India, 1905–10	–	√	–	–
Dane, Louis William (1856–1946) – Resident, Kashmir, in charge of British Mission to Kabul, 1904–05	√	√	–	–
Das, Ragunath – Vice-President, Kashmir State Council	–	√	–	–
Daukes, Clendon Turberville (1879–1947)	√	–	–	–
Davis, W.C. – British Museum	–	–	–	√
Dawson, Douglas Frederick Rawdon (1854–1938) – Brigadier-General; Controller, Lord Chamberlain's Department to H.M., 1907–20	–	√	–	–
De Filippi, Edmie – Wife of F. de Filippi	–	√	–	–
De Filippi, Filippo (1869–1938) – Lieutenant-Colonel; Surgeon, Italian Medical Service; explorer	√	√	–	–
De Montmorency, Geoffrey Fitzhervey (1876–1955)	√	–	–	–
Deane, G.M. – Daughter of H.A. Deane	–	√	–	–
Deane, Gertrud – Wife of H.A. Dean)	–	√	–	–
Deane, Harold Arthur (1854–1908) – Political Resident, Kashmir; Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier from 1901	√	√	–	–
Delhi Museum: Stein Collection of Central Asian Antiquities	–	√	–	–
Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi I Oslo	–	–	√	–
Dickie, John Elford (1856–1939) – Chief Engineer; Major General; Director General, Military Works, India	√	√	–	–
Dieulafoy, Marcel Auguste (1844–1920)	√	–	–	–
Dikshit, Kashirath Narayan (b.1899)	√	–	–	–
Dimmock, Lionel – Major	–	√	–	–
Dodd, Charles E.S. – British Legation, Teheran and Gulhek	–	–	–	√
Douie, James McCrone (1854–1935) – Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab	√	√	–	–
Douie, Mary	–	√	–	–
Dow, Hugh (1886–1978)	√	–	–	–
Down, Cecil Paton (1867–1902) – Captain; Assistant Commissioner, Punjab	–	√	–	–
Drake, Francis C. – Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office	–	–	–	√
Droop, John Percival (1882–1963) – Professor of Classical Archaeology, University of Liverpool; Assistant on the Stein Collection, British Museum, 1909–11	√	√	–	–
Drouin, Edme-Alphonse (1838–1904)	√	–	–	–
Dryhurst, A.R.	–	–	–	√
Du Boulay, James Houssemayne (1868–1945)	√	–	–	–
Duka, Tivadar (1825–1908) – Surgeon Colonel of the Indian Army; biographer of A. Csoma de Körös; Member, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	√	√	–	–
Dumbell, P.H.	–	–	–	√
Dundas, Ambrose Dundas Flux (1899–1973)	√	–	–	–
Dunsterville, Lionel Charles (1865–1946) – Major General, served Waziristan, North-West Frontier, India	√	√	–	–
Durand, Henry Mortimer (1850–1924) – Foreign Secretary, India, 1884–94	√	√	–	–
Edgerton, Franklin (1885–1963)	√	–	–	–
Edmonds, Cecil John (1889–1979)	√	–	–	–
Edward VII (1841–1910)	√	–	–	–
Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.	√	√	–	–

Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
Eliot, Charles Norton Edgcumbe	√	–	–	–
Elliott, Gilbert John Murray K. (4th Earl of Minto) (1847–1914)	√	–	–	–
Ellis, Leon H. – American Legation, Peking	–	–	–	√
Emett, Frederick William (1865–1935) – Diplomatic correspondent, Reuter's	–	√	–	–
Engert, Cornelius Van Heinert (1887–1985) – Chargé d'Affaires, Legation of the USA, Caracas, Teheran; US Minister in Kabul	√	√	–	–
Enriquez, Colin Metcalfe Dallas (b.1884) – Major; Military police, Burma	–	√	–	–
Esdaile, Arundell James Kennedy (1880–1956) – Secretary, British Museum	–	–	–	√
Evans, Richardson (1846–1928)	√	–	–	–
Evershed, Mary Acworth (d.1949)	√	–	–	–
Fábri, Károly Lajos (1899–1968) – Orientalist; archaeologist; art historian	√	√	–	–
Falke, Otto von (1862–1942) – Art historian; Director General, Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin	√	√	–	–
Fanshawe, Herbert Charles (1852–1923) – Chief Secretary, Punjab Government; Governor General of India, 1900	–	√	–	–
Farrar, John Percy (1857–1929)	√	–	–	–
Feroughi, Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan – Minister for Foreign Affairs, Persia/Iran	–	–	–	√
Fickeler, Paul	√	–	–	–
Ficker, Heinrich von (1881–1957)	√	–	–	–
Field, Donald Moyle (1881–1956)	√	–	–	–
Finot, Louis (1864–1935) – Orientalist; Director, École Française d'Extrême Orient, Hanoi	√	√	–	–
Fitzmaurice, Nicholas (1887–1960) – British Consulate-General, Kashgar	√	–	–	√
Fitzpatrick, Dennis (1837–1920) – Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab	√	√	–	–
Fletcher, Lazarus – British Museum (Natural History)	–	–	–	√
Foster, William (1863–1951) – Historiographer; Registrar and Superintendent of Records, India Office	√	√	–	–
Foucher, Alfred Charles Auguste (1865–1952) – Indologist; Professor, Sorbonne, Paris; Member, L'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres	√	√	–	–
Fowle, Trenchard Craven William (1884–1940)	√	–	–	–
Francis, F.A.	–	√	–	–
Francke, August Hermann (1870–1930) – Tibetologist; Moravian missionary scholar at Leh; Professor, University of Berlin, from 1925	√	√	–	–
Franke, Rudolf Otto (1862–1928)	√	–	–	–
Frankfort, Henri (1897–1954)	√	–	–	–
Fraser, Stuart Mitford (1864–1963)	√	–	–	–
Frazer, Mrs C. – Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society	–	√	–	–
Freeman, Louisa Petitot	–	√	√	–
Fry, Roger Eliot (1866–1934)	√	–	–	–
Fuchs, Theodor (1842–1925)	√	–	–	–
Führer, Alois Anton (b.1853)	√	–	–	–
Fülöp, Márton – Captain, Officer in Charge of the Voluntary Class at Ludovika Academy	–	√	–	–
Fyfe, Dorothea H.	–	√	–	–
Gadd, Cyril John (1893–1966) – Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, British Museum	–	–	–	√
Gai, K.A. – Wine and general merchant, Peshawar	–	√	–	–
Gamble, Frederick Herbert (b.1907)	√	–	–	–
Gamble, Reginald Arthur (1862–1930)	√	–	–	–
Garbe, Richard Karl (1857–1927) – Indologist; Professor, Königsberg and Tübingen Universities	√	√	–	–
Gardiner, Edward Norman (1864–1930) – Classicist, Oxford	√	–	–	–
Gardner, Percy (1846–1937) – Classical archaeologist; numismatist; Professor of Archaeology at Oxford	√	–	–	–
Garfitt, G.A.	–	√	–	–
Garrod, Heathcote William (1878–1960)	√	–	–	–
Gastrell, Everard Hudleston (1898–1960)	√	–	–	–
Gauthiot, Robert (1876–1916) – French linguist; explorer	–	√	–	–
Geiger, Wilhelm Ludwig (1856–1943) – Indologist and Iranist; Professor, Erlangen and Munich Universities	√	√	–	–
Geldner, Karl Friedrich (1852–1929) – Indologist and Iranist; Professor, Berlin and Marburg Universities	√	√	–	–

Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
Gelinek, Anna Müller– (Tina Gelinke) (d.1911) – Stein stayed at her boarding-house while attending the Kreuzschule, Dresden	–	√	–	–
Ghirshman, Roman	√	–	–	–
Ghoshal, U.N. – Hon. Secretary, Greater India Society	–	–	√	–
Gidney, Claude Henry (1887–1968)	√	–	–	–
Gilber & Rivington (printers)	√	–	–	–
Giles, Herbert Allen (1845–1935) – Diplomat, China; Sinologist	√	–	–	–
Giles, Lionel (1875–1958) – Sinologist; Keeper, Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, British Museum	√	√	–	–
Gillett, Michael Cavenagh (1907–71)	√	–	–	–
Gipperich, M.	–	√	–	–
Glennie, Edward Aubrey (1889–1980)	√	–	–	–
Godfrey, Stuart Hill (1861–1941) – Lieutenant-Colonel; British Joint Commissioner of Ladakh; Assistant Resident in Kashmir	√	√	–	–
Godley, John Arthur (1st Baron Kilbracken) (1847–1932) – Under-Secretary of State for India	–	√	–	√
Godwin-Austen, Henry Haversham (1834–1923) – Lieutenant-Colonel; Triogonometrical Survey of India; awarded Royal Geographical Society Founder's Medal, 1910	√	√	–	–
Goeje, Michiel Johannes de (1836–1909) – Arabist; Professor, Leiden University	–	√	–	–
Goldziher, Ignác (1850–1921) – Arabist; Member, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	√	√	–	–
Gollancz, Israel (1863–1930)	√	–	–	–
Gordon, E.A.	–	√	–	–
Görgei, István – see Görgey, István				
Görgey, István (1825–1912) – Captain; historian; brother of General Artúr Görgey	√	√	–	–
Gould, Basil John (1883–1956)	√	–	–	–
Graggar, Robert (1887–1926)	√	–	–	–
Grant, Alfred Hamilton (12th Bart.) (1872–1937)	√	–	–	–
Grierson, George Abraham (1851–1941) – Linguist; Superintendent, Linguistic Survey of India; Fellow, British Academy	√	√	–	–
Griggs, William (1832–1911) – Photo and chromo-lithographer, and chromo-collotyper	–	√	–	–
Guha, Biraja Sankar (1894–1961)	√	–	–	–
Hackin, Joseph (1886–1941) – Art historian; curator, Musée Guimet	–	√	–	–
Hadfield, Robert Abott (1858–1940) – President, Institute of Civil Engineering	–	√	–	–
Hailey, Alessandro	–	√	–	–
Hailey, T.E.	–	√	–	–
Hailey, William Malcolm (1st Baron Hailey) (1872–1969) – Governor of the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh	√	–	–	–
Hailey, William Malcolm (1st Baron Hailey) (1872–1969)	–	√	–	–
Halász, Gyula (1881–1947) – Author of books on geography; Hungarian translator of M.A. Stein's works	√	√	√	–
Hall, Harry Reginald Holland (1873–1930)	√	–	–	–
Hampel, József (1849–1913) – Archaeologist; Member, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	–	√	–	–
Hanausek, Thomas Franz (1852–1918) – Chemist; cellulose researcher	–	√	–	–
Haneda, Toru (1882–1955) – Professor of History; Rector, Kyoto University	–	√	–	–
Hapsburg, Joseph (Archduke) – see József Ágost Föherceg				
Harada, Yoshito (1885–1974) – Archaeologist, Tokyo University	–	√	–	–
Hardinge (of Penshurst), Charles Hardinge, 1st Baron (1858–1944) – British diplomat; Viceroy of India, 1910–16	–	√	–	–
Hardinge, Lady Winifred (d.1914)	–	√	–	–
Hardy, Edmund (1852–1904) – Professor of Sanskrit and History of Religions, Würzburg	–	√	–	–
Hari Kishan Kaul, Raja Pandit (1869–1942)	√	–	–	–
Harrassowitz, Otto (publishers)	√	–	–	–
Hart, Horace (1840–1916) – Controller, printer to the University, Oxford; Clarendon Press, Oxford	–	√	–	√
Hartog, Philippe Joseph (1864–1947) – Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University	–	√	–	–
Harvard University (Lowell lectures by Aurel Stein)	√	–	–	–
Haughton, Henry Lawrence (1883–1955)	√	–	–	–
Hay, William Rupert (1893–1962) – Resident, Waziristan and Baluchistan; Political Resident, Persian Gulf	√	√	–	–
Heath, D.L. – Treasury Chambers	–	–	–	√

Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
Heawood, Edward (1863–1949)	√	–	–	–
Hedin, Sven Anders (1865–1952) – Geographer; explorer; President, Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, 1924–25	√	√	√	–
Heinrich, Gusztáv (1845–1922) – Literary historian; Secretary, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1905–20	–	√	–	–
Henderson, Arthur – Foreign Office	–	–	–	√
Henning, Walter Bruno (1908–67)	√	–	–	–
Henry Stone & Son Ltd – Printers and stationers	√	√	–	–
Herbert, Alan Patrick (1890–1971)	√	–	–	–
Herczeg, Ferenc (1863–1954) – Novelist; publicist; Member, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	–	√	–	–
Herrman, Albert (1886–1945)	√	√	–	–
Hertel, Johannes (1872–1955) – Indologist and Iranist; Professor, University of Leipzig	√	√	–	–
Herzfeld, Ernst Emil (1879–1948) – Archaeologist; Professor Emeritus, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton; Professor Ordinarius, Berlin University, 1920–35	√	√	–	–
Herzog, Alois (1872–1956) – Professor, Technische Hochschule, Dresden; textile specialist	–	√	–	–
Hevesy, Wilhelm von	√	–	–	–
Hewlett, W. Meyrick	–	–	–	√
Hewton, R.	–	√	–	–
Hiersemann, Karl Wilhelm (1854–1928) – Bookseller, Leipzig	–	√	–	–
Hill, George Francis (1867–1948) – Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum, from 1 january 1931	√	–	–	√
Hillebrandt, Alfred (1853–1927) – Indologist; Professor, Leipzig University	√	√	–	–
Hillier, Walter Caine (1849–1919)	√	–	–	–
Hinks, Arthur Robert (1873–1945) – Vice-President, Royal Astronomical Society, 1919–31; Secretary, Royal Geographical Society, 1915–45	√	–	√	–
Hirschler, Ignaz (1823–91)	√	–	–	–
Hirschler, Teréz (Tercsi) – Daughter of I. Hirschler	–	√	–	–
Hirth, Friedrich (1845–1927) – Sinologist; Professor, Columbia University, New York	√	√	–	–
Hirtzel, Arthur (1870–1937)	√	–	–	–
Hoare, Reginald Hervey (1882–1954)	√	–	–	–
Hoare, Samuel (1896–1976) – Assistant Under-Secretary of State; Home Office	–	√	–	–
Hobart, Robert Charles Arthur Stanley (1881–1955)	√	–	–	–
Hobb, W.H.	–	√	–	–
Hobday, Edmund Arthur Ponsonby (1859–1931)	√	–	–	–
Hobson, Robert Lockhart (1872–1941) – Keeper, Department of Oriental Antiquities and Ethnography, British Museum	√	√	–	–
Hoernle, August Friedrich Rudolf (1841–1918) – Orientalist; Principal, Calcutta Madrasa, 1881–99; Advisor to the Government of India	√	√	–	√
Hogarth, David George (1862–1927) – Keeper, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; President, Royal Geographical Society from 1925; Fellow, British Academy	√	√	–	–
Holderness, Thomas William (1st Bart.) (1849–1924) – Permanent Under-Secretary of State, India Office, 1912–19	√	√	–	√
Holdich, Thomas Hungerford (1843–1929) – Colonel; Superintendent, Frontier Surveys, India	–	√	–	–
Holland, H.T. – Medical doctor, Mission Hospital, Srinagar	–	√	–	–
Homolle, Théophile (1848–1925)	√	–	–	–
Honti, János (1910–45) – Ethnographer	–	√	–	–
Hooper, David (1858–1947)	√	–	–	–
Hope, Victor Alexander John (2nd Marquess of Linlithgow) (1887–1952)	√	–	–	–
Hopkins, Lionel Charles (1854–1952) – Sinologist; Consul-General, Tianjin, China	√	√	–	–
Hornell, William Woodward (1878–1950) – Vice-Chancellor, Hongkong University, 1924–37	√	√	–	–
Hosie, Lady Dorothea (1885–1959)	√	–	–	–
Hotson, John Ernst Buttery (1877–1944)	√	–	–	–
Howard, Esme William (Baron of Penrith) (1863–1939) – Diplomat; British Consulate General, Budapest				
Howell, Evelyn Berkeley (1877–1971) – Foreign Secretary to the Government of India	√	–	–	√
Hoyland, Harold Allan Dilke (1885–1959)	√	–	–	–
Hsu Mo	–	–	–	√
Hughes, Miss C. – Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society	–	√	–	–

Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
Hultzsch, Eugen (1857–1927) – Indologist; Professor, Halle University	√	√	–	–
Humphrys, Francis Henry (1879–1971)	√	–	–	–
Hungarian Academy of Sciences – see Magyar Tudományos Akadémia				
Hungarian Geographical Society – see Magyar Földrajzi Társaság				
Huntington, Ellsworth (1876–1947) – Professor of Geography, Yale University	√	√	–	–
Hurst & Blackett (publishers)	√	–	–	–
Husain, Iltifat – Surveyor, Survey of India	–	√	–	–
Ibbetson, Denzil Charles Jelf (1847–1908) – Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; Member of Viceroy's Executive Council	√	√	–	–
Imperial Bank	–	√	–	–
Incorporated Society of Authors	√	–	–	–
India Museum, papers and letters of Aurel Stein	√	–	–	–
India Office	–	√	–	–
India Stores Depot (London)	–	–	–	√
Ingham, Oliver Edward Uniacke (d.1911) – Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Prince of Wales Own, Sappers and Miners	–	√	–	–
Ingram, E.M.B. – British Legation, Peking	–	–	–	√
Irvine, William (1840–1911)	√	–	–	–
Israel, W.J. – Medical doctor	–	√	–	–
Ivanov, Vladimir Aleksevich (also written Alekseevič) – Persian scholar; Librarian, Asiatic Society of Bengal	√	√	–	–
Jackson, Abraham Valentine Williams (1862–1937) – Professor of Indo-Iranian Languages, Columbia University	–	√	–	–
Jackson, Victor Herbert – Indian Educational Service; Principal, Patna College; Vice-Chancellor, Patna University	–	√	–	–
Jacobi, Hermann (1850–1937)	√	–	–	–
Jagan, C.E. – Natural History Section, British Museum	–	√	–	–
James, Edmund Henry Salt (1874–1952)	√	–	–	–
Jány, Gusztáv (1883–1947) – Colonel-General; Commanding Officer, Ludovika Academy, 1932–36	–	√	–	–
Jenkinson, Francis John Henry (1853–1923) – Librarian, University Library, Cambridge	–	√	–	–
Johnson, Dorothea	–	√	–	–
Johnson, John de Monins (1882–1956) – Papyrologist; printer, Oxford University Press	√	√	–	–
Johnson, Nelson Trusler – Peking	–	–	–	√
Johnston, Edward Hamilton (1885–1942)	√	–	–	–
Jolly, Julius (1849–1932)	√	–	–	–
Jowahir Mall – Dharm Chand – Dealers in Greco-Bactrian, Indian, Roman and Islamic coins, jewellers and numismatists	–	√	–	–
Joyce, Thomas Athol (1878–1942) – Department of British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography, British Museum; President, Royal Anthropological Institute	√	√	–	√
József Ágost Föherceg, Habsburg József (1872–1962) – President, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1936–45	–	√	–	–
Kak, Ram Chandra – Superintendent of Archaeology, Kashmir State	–	√	–	–
Kandukhan, S. – University of the Punjab	–	√	–	–
Kashi Ram	√	–	–	–
Kaul, Daya Kishan – Prime Minister, Patiala, Punjab	–	√	–	–
Kaul, Govind	√	–	–	–
Kaul, Hari Kishan – see Hari Kishan Kaul	√	–	–	–
Kaul, Radha Kishan – Judge, High Court	–	√	–	–
Kaul, Suraj – Revenue Member of Council, Kashmir	–	√	–	–
Kaye, James Lewett (1861–1917) – Lieutenant-Colonel; Political Department, Government of India; Settlement Commissioner, Kashmir	–	√	–	–
Keeling, Hugh Trowbridge (d.1955) – Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi	–	√	–	–
Keen, William John (d.1958)	√	–	–	–
Keith, Arthur (1866–1955)	√	–	–	–
Keith, William John (1873–1937) – Governor of Burma; Wing-Commander, Iraq	–	√	–	–
Keller, Carl Tilden (1872–1955) – Vice-Chairman and Trustee, Harvard-Yenching Institute	√	√	–	√

Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
Keltie, John Scott (1840–1927) – Editor; Inspector of Geographical Education; Secretary, Royal Geographical Society	√	√	–	–
Kennedy, Jean Wilson	–	–	√	–
Kennedy, M. Noel – Secretary, Central Asian Society	–	√	–	–
Kensington, Alfred (1855–1918)	√	–	–	–
Kenyon, Frederic George (1863–1952) – Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum, from 13 August 1909	√	√	–	√
Kershaw, Louis (1869–1947) – Assistant, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office	–	√	–	√
Keyes, I.	–	√	–	–
Kéz, Andor (1891–1968) – Professor of Geography; Secretary, Vice President, Hungarian Geographical Society	–	√	–	–
Khan, Afrazgul – see Afrazgul Khan	–	√	–	–
Khan, Muhammad Ayub – Surveyor, Survey of India	–	√	–	–
Kielhorn, Franz (1840–1908) – Professor of Oriental Languages, Deccan College, Poona; Professor of Sanskrit, Göttingen University	–	√	–	–
Kiernander, Charles Robert Campbell (1834–1892) – Accountant General, Jammu and Kashmir State	–	√	–	–
Kipling, John Lockwood (1837–1911)	√	–	–	–
Kipling, Joseph Rudyard (1865–1936) – Novelist; poet	√	√	–	–
Kirchthofen, O.R.	–	√	–	–
Kirkpatrick, Emil	–	√	–	–
Kisch, Cecil (1884–1961)	√	–	–	–
Kobert, Rudolf (1854–1918)	√	–	–	–
Kodak Limited	–	√	–	–
Kolten, Georg – Secretary General, Gesellschaft für Erdkunde	–	√	–	–
Konow, Sten (1867–1948) – Indologist; Professor of Sanskrit; Etnografisk Museum, Oslo	√	√	–	–
Korneman, Ernst (1868–1946) – Professor of Art History, University of Tübingen	–	√	–	–
Körösi – see Csoma	√	–	–	–
Körösi Csoma Társaság (Körösi Csoma Society)	–	√	–	–
Kozlov, Petr Kuzmič (1863–1935) – General; geographer; explorer	–	√	–	–
Krawany, Franz	–	√	–	–
Kreuzschule, Dresden	–	√	–	–
Krishna Deva	–	√	–	–
La Vallée–Poussin, Louis de (1869–1938) – Indologist	√	–	–	–
Laithwaite, John Gilbert (1894–1986) – Civil servant and diplomat; Private Secretary to the Viceroy, 1936–43	√	√	–	–
Lambrick, Hugh Trevor (1904–82) – Administrator in India; art historian	√	–	–	–
Lampson, Miles Wedderbum (Baron Killearn) (1880–1964) – British Legation, Peking	√	–	–	√
Lanman, Charles Rockwell (1850–1941) – Professor of Sanskrit, Harvard University	√	√	–	–
Latimer, Frederick William (1845–1910) – Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, 1895–1904	–	√	–	–
Laufer, Berthold (1874–1934) – Sinologist; anthropologist; curator, Field Museum of National History, Chicago	√	√	–	–
Lawrence, Walter (Roper) (1st Bart.) (1857–1940) – Major-General; Private Secretary to Viceroy Curzon	–	√	–	–
Le Coq, Albert von (1860–1930) – Archaeologist; Ethnologisches Museum, Berlin	√	√	–	–
Leman, H.T. – Photographer	–	√	–	–
Lenox-Conyngham, Gerald Ponsonby (1866–1956) – Trigonometrical Survey Office	√	–	–	–
Lentz, Otto Helmut Wolfgang (1900–1986) – Professor of Iranian Studies, University of Hamburg	√	–	–	–
Lethbridge, John Sydney (1897–1961)	√	–	–	–
Leumann, Ernst (1859–1931)	√	–	–	–
Lévi, Sylvain (1863–1935) – Professor, Collège de France; President, Section des Sciences Religieuses à l'École des Hautes Études, Paris	√	√	–	–
Lewis, Clinton Gresham (1885–1978)	√	–	–	–
Lewis, Denis – Sericultural engineer; Imperial University, Tokyo	–	√	–	–
Leys, C. and Agnes	–	√	–	–
Librairie Hachette (Paris)	–	√	–	–
Lindblom, Andreas Adolf Frederik (1889–1977) – Professor of Art History	–	√	–	–

Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
Lindsay, David Alexander Edward (27th Earl of Crawford) (1871–1940)	√	–	–	–
Lindsay, Ronald Charles (1877–1945) – Ambassador, British Embassy, Washington	–	–	–	√
Linlithgow, Victor Alexander John Hope, 2nd Marquess of (1887–1952) – Viceroy, 1936–43	–	√	–	–
Livingstone, Richard Winn (1880–1960) – Classical scholar; President, Corpus Christi College, Oxford	√	√	–	–
Lloyd, George Ambrose (1st Baron Lloyd) (1879–1941) – Governor of Bombay; Secretary of State for the Colonies	√	√	–	–
Lóczy, Lajos (1849–1920) – Professor of Geology and Geography; Member, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	√	√	–	–
Longe, Frances Bacon (1856–1922) – Surveyor-General of India	√	–	–	–
Longstaff, Tom George (1875–1964)	√	–	–	–
Lorceuer, D.	–	√	–	–
Lorimer, David Lockhart Robertson (1876–1962)	√	–	–	–
Lorimer, Emily Overend (1881–1949)	√	–	–	–
Lorimer, Florence Mary Glen (1883–1967) – see also Mrs Cardew – Assistant on the Stein Collection, British Museum	√	√	–	–
Lothian, Arthur Cunningham (1887–1962)	√	–	–	–
Lowes, John Livingstone (1867–1947)	√	–	–	–
Ludovica Akadémia	–	√	–	–
Lutyens, Edwin Landseer (1869–1944)	√	–	–	–
Luzac & Co. (booksellers & publishers)	√	–	–	–
Lyall, Alfred Comyn (1835–1911) – Lieutenant-Governor, North-West Frontier Province, 1882–87; Member of Council of Secretary of State for India, 1888–1902	√	√	–	–
Lyall, Charles James (1845–1920) – Arabist; Judge; Commissioner, Assam	√	√	–	–
Lyall, James Broadwood (1838–1916) – Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	√	√	–	–
Lyall, Robert Adolphus (1876–1948)	√	–	–	–
Lyautey, Louis Hubert Gonzalve (1854–1934)	√	–	–	–
Macartney, George (1867–1945) – Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs; Consul General, Chinese Turkestan	√	√	√	–
Macdonald, Lena	–	√	–	–
Macdonell, Arthur Anthony (1854–1930)	√	–	–	–
Maclagan, Edward Douglas (1864–1952) – Governor of the Punjab; President, Royal Asiatic Society	√	√	–	–
Maclagan, Robert Smeiton (1860–1931)	√	–	–	–
Macmillan & Co Ltd – Publishers	√	√	–	–
Macmillan, George Augustin (1855–1936) – Publisher, Head of Macmillan and Co Ltd	–	√	–	–
Macmunn, George Fletcher (1869–1952)	√	–	–	–
Macpherson, Norman – Medical doctor, Church Missionary Society, Mission Hospital, Quetta, Baluchistan, Srinagar	–	√	–	–
Maffey, John Loader (1st Baron Rugby) (1877–1969)	√	–	–	–
Magoffin, Ralph van Deman (1874–1942)	√	–	–	–
Magyar Földrajzi Társaság (Hungarian Geographical Society)	–	√	–	–
Magyar Tudományos Akadémia (Hungarian Academy of Sciences)	–	√	–	–
Mallet, Victor Alexander Louis (1893–1969)	√	–	–	–
Mangara, Načal'nik Vostočnyh Postov	–	√	–	–
Manly, H. – Printer	–	√	–	–
Marshall, John Hubert (1876–1958) – Director General of Archaeology in India, 1902–31	√	√	–	–
Martin, Fredrik Robert (1856–1933) – Swedish orientalist	–	√	–	–
Mason, Arthur James (1851–1928) – Revd; Vice-Chancellor, Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge	√	√	–	–
Mason, Kenneth (1887–1976) – Lieutenant-Colonel; Professor of Geography, Oxford University; Superintendent, Survey of India	√	√	–	–
Maspéro, Henri (1883–1945) – Professor of École Française d'Extrême Orient; Collège de France	√	√	–	–
Matheson, Percy Ewing (1859–1946) – Lecturer, Dean of New College, Oxford; Delegate of University Press, Oxford	–	√	–	–
Maynard, Herbert John (1865–1943) – Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University, 1917; Member of Executive Council of Governor, Punjab, 1921–26	√	√	–	–
McCallum, Duncan (1888–1958)	√	–	–	–
McMahon, Arthur Henry (1862–1949) – Colonel; Foreign Secretary to the Government of India	√	√	–	–

Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
Mehr Chand – see Mihir Chand	–	√	–	–
Meillet, Antoine (1866–1936) – Indo-European linguist; Professor, École des Hautes Études; Collège de France	–	√	–	–
Merk, William Rudolph Henry (1852–1925)	√	–	–	–
Merzbacher, Gottfried (1843–1926)	√	–	–	–
Messerschmitt, L. – Geographische Gesellschaft in München	–	√	–	–
Metcalfe, Herbert Aubrey Francis (1883–1957)	√	–	–	–
Migeon, Gaston (1861–1931) – Archaeologist; art historian	–	√	–	–
Mihir Chand – Goldsmith	–	√	–	–
Miles, Philip John (1864–1948) – Brigadier-General	√	√	–	–
Milford, Humphrey Sumner (1877–1952)	√	–	–	–
Milne, John Alexander (1872–1955)	√	–	–	–
Milner, Harold Wood – Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Delhi	–	√	–	–
Minns, Ellis Hovel (1874–1951)	√	–	–	–
Minorsky, Vladimir (1877–1966)	√	–	–	–
Minto, Gilbert John Elliot–Murray–Kynynmound, 4th Earl of (1845–1914) – Viceroy of India, 1905–10	–	√	–	–
Mitchell, William Gore Sutherland (1888–1944)	√	–	–	–
Monie, Peter William (1877–1946) – Revd; Indian Civil Service, Bombay Presidency	–	√	–	–
Montagu, Marion D.	–	√	–	–
Morant, Geoffrey McKay	√	–	–	–
Morgenstierne, Georg Valentin (1892–1978) – Indologist and Iranist; Professor of Gothenburg and Oslo Universities	√	√	–	–
Morley of Blackburn, Viscount (1838–1923) – Secretary of State for India, India Office	–	–	–	√
Morocco, reports and financial accounts of the 'Office des industries d'art indigène'	√	–	–	–
Moss, G.S. – British Consulate-General, Nanking	–	–	–	√
Moule, Arthur Christopher (1873–1957)	√	–	–	–
Muhammad Ayub Khan – see Khan, Muhammad Ayub	–	√	–	–
Müller, Friedrich Wilhelm Karl (1863–1930) – Orientalist and ethnologist; Director, East Asian Department, Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin	√	√	√	–
Müller, Joseph	–	√	–	–
Münz, Sigmund (1859–1934)	–	√	–	–
Murray–Aynsley, Harriet Georgiana Maria (1827?–1898) – Author of travel books	–	√	–	–
Myres, John Linton (1869–1954)	√	–	–	–
Nansen, Fridthjof (1861–1930)	√	–	–	–
Nasir Ali Shah – Officer of Archaeology, Frontier Circle	–	√	–	–
Némethy, Géza (1865–1937) – Classical scholar; President, Philological Society of Budapest	–	√	–	–
Neuschloss, Miksáné (Hirschler Berta) – aunt of M.A. Stein	–	√	–	–
Neve, Arthur (1858–1919) – Surgeon, Mission Hospital in Srinagar	–	√	–	–
Neve, Ernest Frederick (1861–1946) – Surgeon, Church Missionary Society, Mission Hospital in Srinagar	√	√	–	–
Nicholson, Edward William Byron (1849–1912)	√	–	–	–
Nimmo, I.D.	–	√	–	–
Nisbet, Robert Parry (d.1916)	√	–	–	–
Noble, Peter S.	–	–	–	√
Norman, William Wylie (1860–1935)	√	–	–	–
Norrington, Aurther Lionel Pugh (1899–1982) – Publisher; Senior Administrative Officer, Oxford University Press	√	√	–	–
Norris, Edward Jones (1860–1940) – Rev; Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford; Vicar of St Bartholomew's, Reading	–	√	–	–
Notley, Syhl G.	–	√	–	–
Noyce, Frank (1878–1948) – Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education	√	√	–	–
O'Connor, T.A. – District Superintendent of Police	–	√	–	–
O'Dwyer, Michael Francis (1864–1940) – Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, 1913–19	√	√	–	–
Oldenburg, Hermann (1854–1920) – Professor of Indology, Kiel and Göttingen Universities	√	√	–	–
Oldenburg, Sergei Fedorovich (also written Sergej Fedorovič) (1863–1934) – Professor of Indology, University of St Petersburg	√	√	–	–

Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
Oldham, Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William (1877–1949) – Hon. Vice President, Royal Asiatic Society	√	√	–	–
Otani, Kozui (1876–1948) – Count; spiritual leader; Honganji Branch of the Buddhist Jodoshinshu School	–	√	–	–
Oxford University	–	–	√	–
Oxford University: Clarendon Press	√	√	√	–
Oxford: University Press	–	√	–	–
Pan Tsi-lu (Pan Qilu) – Son of Pan Ta-jen. Amban in charge of Khotan during Stein's 1st Central Asian Expedition	–	√	–	–
Pargiter, Frederick Eden (1852–1927) – Sanksrit scholar; Judge of High Court, Calcutta; Secretary, President, Bengal Asiatic Society	√	√	–	–
Parker, Edward Harper (1849–1926) – Professor of Chinese, Victoria University; Consul in China	√	√	–	–
Pattenhausen	–	√	–	–
Pedler, Alexander (1849–1918)	√	–	–	–
Pekár, Gyula (1867–1937) – Writer; politician; minister	–	√	–	–
Pelczer, Károly (b.1863) – Classmate of M.A. Stein at Ludovica Academy; factory manager	–	√	–	–
Pelliot, Paul (1878–1945) – Professor, Collège de France; Member, Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres	√	√	–	√
Penck, Albrecht (1858–1945)	√	–	–	–
Penzer, Norman Mosley (1892–1960) – Author; Member, Royal Asiatic Society	√	√	–	–
Perrott, Arthur Finch (1892–1969)	√	–	–	–
Pesti Ágostai Hitvall. Evangelikusok Gymnasiuma (Lutheran Gymnasium of Pest)	–	√	–	–
Peter, G.A. – Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, Kangra Mission	–	√	–	–
Petrucci, Raphael (1872–1917) – Art historian	√	–	–	–
Phillimore, Reginald Henry (1879–1964)	√	–	–	–
Philological Society of Budapest (see Budapesti Philológiai Társaság)				
Picard, Émile (1856–1941) – President, Société de Secours des Amis des Sciences, Paris	–	√	–	–
Pigott, Stuart (1910–96) – Archaeologist	√	–	–	–
Pioneer, The (Allahabad)	–	√	–	–
Pipon, Philip James Griffiths (1874–1960)	√	–	–	–
Pirrie, Francis William (1867–1948)	√	–	–	–
Pischel, Richard (1849–1908) – Professor of Indology, Universities of Kiel, Halle and Berlin	–	√	–	–
Pithawalla, Maneck Bejan (b.1886) – Geographer; professor	–	–	√	–
Platts, John Thompson (1830–1904) – Persian and Hindustani scholar; teacher of Persian, Oxford University	–	√	–	–
Poidebard, Antoine (1878–1955) – Jesuit; surveyor of the Roman limes in Syria; University of Beirut	√	√	–	–
Pongrácz, János – grandson of I. Hirschler	–	√	–	–
Pope, Arthur Upham (1881–1969)	√	–	–	–
Poussin, de La Vallée – see de La Vallée-Poussin	√	–	–	–
Powicke, Frederick Maurice (1879–1963)	√	–	–	–
Prain, David (1857–1944)	√	–	–	–
Preedy, A. – Works Department, British Museum	–	–	–	√
Prideaux, Francis Beville (1871–1938)	√	–	–	–
Printz, Wilhelm (1887–1941) – Indologist	√	–	–	–
R. & R. Clark Ltd – Printers	–	√	–	–
Rabot, Charles (1856–1944) – Société de Géographie	–	√	–	–
Radha Kishan Kaul – see Kaul, Radha Kishan	–	√	–	–
Ragunath Das – see Das, Ragunath				
Raj, Bahi	–	√	–	–
Randle, Herbert Niel (1880–1973) – Professor of Philosophy; Librarian, India Office	√	√	–	–
Raphael, Oscar L.	–	√	–	–
Rapson, Edward James (1861–1937) – Professor of Sanskrit, Cambridge University; Assistant Keeper of the Coin Department, British Museum	√	√	–	√
Rashdall, Carla	–	√	–	–
Ratnagar, N.J. – Curator, Government Central Book Depot, Bombay	–	–	√	–
Rattigan, William Henry (1842–1904)	√	–	–	–

Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
Raveneau, Louis (1865–1937) – Editor, Annales de Géographie	–	√	–	–
Rawlence, H.G. – Medical doctor, Srinagar	–	√	–	–
Rawlins, J.P. – District Superintendent of Police, Abbottabad, Hazara District, Punjab	–	√	–	–
Rawlinson, Meredith	–	√	–	–
Read, Charles Hercules Read (1857–1929) – President, Society of Antiquaries, London; Keeper, British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography, British Museum; Fellow, British Academy	√	√	–	√
Reading, Marquess of (Rufus Daniel Isaacs) (1860–1935) – Foreign Office	–	–	–	√
Reardow, Kathleen	–	√	–	–
Reay, Donald James Mackay, 11th Baron (1839–1921) – Governor of Bombay; Under-Secretary of State for India; President, Royal Asiatic Society; first President, British Academy	–	√	–	√
Red Cross India	–	√	–	–
Redlich, Hugo	–	√	–	–
Reeves, Edward Ayearst (1862–1945) – Map curator; instructor in practical astronomy and surveying to the Royal Geographical Society	–	√	–	–
Reichelt, Hans (1877–1939) – Indo-European and Iranian Studies	√	–	–	–
Reid, Alexander John Forsyth (1846–1913) – Major General; Commanding Officer, Malakand Relief Force	–	√	–	–
Rendle, Alfred Barton (1865–1938) – Keeper, Department of Botany, British Museum	–	√	–	–
Réthly, Antal (1879–1975) – Meteorologist; Director, Hungarian Institute of Meterology; Secretary, Hungarian Geographical Society	–	√	–	–
Rickmers, Willy Richmer (b.1877)	√	–	–	–
Ridding, Caroline Mary (1862–1941) – Sanskrit and Pali scholar	–	√	–	–
Riefstahl, Rudolf Meyer (1880–1936)	√	–	–	–
Risley, Herbert Hope (1851–1911)	√	–	–	–
Ritchie, R. – India Office	–	–	–	√
Rivaz, Charles Montgomery (1845–1926) – Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	–	√	–	–
Roberts, Bertham	–	√	–	–
Roberts, Charles – India Office	–	–	–	√
Robertson, Charles Lonsdale (1867–1943) – Lieutenant-Colonel; served Waziristan, North-West Frontier, Buner Field Force; Superintendent, Survey of India	√	√	–	–
Robertson, George Alan (d.1915) – Major; Private Secretary of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	–	√	–	–
Rockhill, William Woodville (1854–1914) – US diplomat; Minister to China; made two journeys of exploration in China	–	√	–	–
Roe, Charles Arthur (1841–1927) – Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab; Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University	√	√	–	–
Rogers, George Joseph (b.1861) – Head Clerk, Kashmir Residency Office	–	–	√	–
Roos-Keppel, George Olaf (1866–1921) – Army officer; administrator in India	√	–	–	–
Rose, Horace Arthur (1867–1933)	√	–	–	–
Rosen, Friedrich (1856–1935) – German diplomat	–	√	–	–
Ross, Edward Denison (1871–1940) – Professor of Persian, University of London; Director, School of Oriental Studies; Principal, Calcutta Madrasa, 1901–11; Keeper of Stein Collection, British Museum, 1914–16	√	√	–	√
Ross, Janet Anne (1842–1927)	√	–	–	–
Rossijskaâ Akademiâ Nauk	–	–	√	–
Rostovtsev (or Rostovtseff), Mikhail Ivanovich (1870–1952) – Professor of Ancient History and Archaeology, Yale University	√	√	–	–
Roth, Walter Rudolf von (1821–1895) – Professor of Sanskrit, University of Tübingen	√	√	–	–
Rothenstein, William (1872–1945)	√	–	–	–
Royal Asiatic Society	√	√	–	–
Royal Central Asian Society	–	√	–	–
Royal Geographical Society	√	–	–	–
Russell, John Francis Robert Vaughan- (1895–1958)	√	–	–	–
Ryder, Charles Henry Dudley (1868–1945) – Surveyor-General of India	√	–	–	–
Sachs, Paul Joseph (1878–1965) – Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University	√	–	–	√
Sadler, Michael Ernest (1861–1943) – Professor of the History and Administration of Education; President, Calcutta University Commission, 1917–19	√	√	–	–
Sahajabhatta	√	–	–	–

Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
Sahni, Rai Bahadur Daya Ram (1879–1939) – Director-General of Archaeology, Simla	√	–	–	√
Saintsbury, Harrington – Medical doctor	–	√	–	–
Salmony, Alfred (1890–1958)	√	–	–	–
Sandor, George F. – probably relative of M.A. Stein	–	√	–	–
Sarre, Friedrich (1865–1945)	√	–	–	–
Satow, Ernest Mason (1843–1929) – Diplomat; British Minister at Peking; Japanologist	√	√	–	–
Saunders, Maynard	–	√	–	–
Sayce, Archibald Henry (1845–1933) – Professor of Assyriology, Oxford University	√	√	–	–
Scherman, Lucian (1864–1946) – Indologist	√	–	–	–
Schomberg, Reginald Charles Francis (1880–1958)	√	–	–	–
Schroeder, Leopold von (1851–1920) – Indologist; Professor of Innsbruck and Vienna Universities	√	√	–	–
Scott, R.R.	–	–	–	√
Seabrooke, James Herbert (1852–1933)	√	–	–	–
Senart, Émile (1847–1928) – Indologist, Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres	√	√	–	–
Sewell, Robert Beresford Seymour (1880–1964)	√	–	–	–
Seybold, Christian Friedrich (1859–1921) – Professor of Semitic Languages, University of Tübingen	√	√	–	–
Seymour, Horace James (1885–1978)	√	–	–	–
Sharp, B. – Government of India, Department of Education	–	√	–	–
Sharp, J. – Department of Education [Archaeology and Epigraphy], Government of India	–	–	–	√
Sharp, H. – Department of Education, Government of India	–	–	–	√
Shattuck, Henry Lee (1879–1971) – Treasurer, Harvard College	–	–	–	√
Sherriff, George (1898–1967) – British Consulate-General, Kashgar	–	–	–	√
Shuckburgh, John Evelyn (1877–1953)	√	–	–	–
Shultlaveski, Allan	–	√	–	–
Sime, John (1842–1911) – Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, Home [Education] Department	–	√	–	–
Simon, John – Foreign Office	–	–	–	√
Simpson, George Clarke (1878–1965)	√	–	–	–
Since, A.K.	–	√	–	–
Singh, Jaswant – Cook	–	√	–	–
Singh, Lal – Surveyor	–	√	–	–
Singh, Mul Khosla	–	√	–	–
Singh, Ram – Surveyor, Survey of India	–	√	–	–
Skrine, Clarmont Percival (1888–1974)	√	–	–	–
Slater, Owen (1890–1976) – Colonel, Survey of India	–	√	–	–
Smith, [?] – Services and General Department, India Office	–	–	–	√
Smith, James Robert Dunlop (1858–1921) – Lieutenant-Colonel; Private Secretary to Earl of Minto, Viceroy of India	√	√	–	–
Smith, Lionel Fergus (1869–1945) – Colonel, served North-West Frontier	–	√	–	–
Smith, Lucy Toulmin (1838–1911)	√	–	–	–
Smith, Sidney (1889–1979) – Professor of Near Eastern Archaeology and Ancient Semitic Languages	–	√	–	–
Smith, Vincent Arthur (1848–1920) – Indologist; classical scholar; historian	√	√	–	–
Smith, W.H. – see W.H. Smith & Son, Ltd				
Snouck-Hurgronje, Christiaan (1857–1936) – Professor of Arabic and Islam, Leiden University	–	√	–	–
Société de Géographie (Paris)	–	√	–	–
Société de Secours des Amis des Sciences (Paris)	–	√	–	–
Sollas, William Johnson (1849–1936) – Geologist; anthropologist	√	–	–	–
Soothill, William Edward (1861–1935)	√	–	–	–
Spender, John Alfred (1862–1942) – Editor, Westminster Gazette	–	√	–	–
Spender, Mary	–	√	–	–
Spooner, David Brainerd (1879–1925) – Archaeological Survey Department; Director General of Archaeology in India	–	–	√	–
St John, Oliver Charles Beauchamp (1907–76)	√	–	–	–
Stark, Herbert Alick – Indian Civil Service, Provincial Educational Service	–	√	–	–
Steel, John Miles (1877–1965)	√	–	–	–

Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
Stein, Ernst – Nephew of M.A. Stein	√	–	–	–
Stein, Ernst Eduard – Brother of M.A. Stein)	√	–	–	–
Stein, Harriet (Henriette Rosalie Hein) (1854–1934) – sister-in-law of M.A. Stein	√	√	–	–
Stein, Jeanne (d.1980) – Wife of E. Stein	–	√	–	–
Stein, Nathan (1813–1889) and Stein-Hirschler, Anna (1814–1887) – Parents of M.A. Stein	√	√	–	–
Stein, Theresa (b.1887) – Niece of M.A. Stein	–	√	–	–
Steiner, Gustav (1899–1983) – Neurologist; husband of T. Stein	–	√	–	–
Stelson, John	–	√	–	–
Stevenson, F. – Civil & Military Gazette, Lahore	–	–	√	–
Stewart, A.C. – Secretary to the British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf	–	–	–	√
Stone, Henry – see Henry Stone & Son Ltd				
Stow, Alexander Montague (1873–1936)	√	–	–	–
Strahan, Charles (1843–1930)	√	–	–	–
Stratton, Anna Booth	–	√	–	–
Strong, Eugénie (1860–1943)	√	–	–	–
Strzygowski, Josef (1862–1941) – Professor of Art History, University of Vienna	–	√	–	–
Supan, Alexander (1847–1920) – Geographer; Professor, University of Breslau	–	√	–	–
Sykes, Ella Constance (d.1939) – Writer; Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, 1920–26	–	√	–	–
Sykes, Percy Molesworth (1867–1945) – Brigadier-General; Consul General, Chinese Turkestan, 1915; Hon. Secretary, Royal Central Asian Society	√	√	–	–
Szakáll, Zsigmond (b.1887)	√	–	–	–
Széchenyi, Béla (1837–1918) – Geographical and geological explorer; Member, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	–	√	–	–
Szily, Kálmán (1838–1924) – Linguist; natural scientist; Professor, Technical University, Budapest; Secretary, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1889–1905	√	√	–	–
Szinay, Béla (b.1880) – General; Commanding Officer, Ludovika Academy, 1928–31	–	√	–	–
Takakusu, Junjirõ (1866–1945)	√	–	–	–
Talbot, Adelbert Cecil (1845–1920) – Lieutenant-Colonel; Resident, Kashmir, 1896–1900	–	√	–	–
Talbot, Milo George (1854–1931)	√	–	–	–
Talbot, Walter Stanley (1869–1935) – Settlement Commissioner, Kashmir, 1903–17	√	√	–	–
Tamedly, Mihály (1884–1939) – Director, Collegium Hungaricum, Berlin, 1926–35	–	√	–	–
Tandy, Edward Aldborough (1871–1950) – Surveyor General of India, 1924–28	–	–	√	–
Tandy, Maurice O'Conner (1873–1942)	√	–	–	–
Tarn, William Woodthorpe (1869–1957) – Honorary Fellow, Trinity College, Cambridge; Fellow, British Academy	√	√	–	–
Teichman, Eric (1884–1944)	√	–	–	–
Teleki, Pál (1879–1941) – Professor of Geography; Prime Minister; Member, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	√	√	–	–
Temple, Richard Carnac (2nd Bart.) (1850–1931)	√	–	–	–
Thakur Das – Officer-in-charge, Dharmarth, Srinagar	–	–	√	–
Thomas Cook & Son	–	–	–	√
Thomas, Frederick William (1867–1956) – Librarian, India Office; Boden Professor of Sanskrit, Oxford University	√	√	–	√
Thomas, Robert Henry (1877–1946)	√	–	–	–
Thompson, Edward Maunde (1840–1929) – Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum, from 29 July 1888	–	–	–	√
Thompson, Reginald Campbell (1876–1941) – Reader in Assyriology; Fellow, Merton College, Oxford; editor, Iraq	√	√	–	–
Thomsen, Vilhelm Ludwig Peter (1842–1927) – Linguist; Professor, Copenhagen University	√	√	–	–
Thomson, Edith M.	–	–	√	–
Thring, George Herbert (1859–1941) – Solicitor; Secretary, Authors' Society	–	√	–	–
Tickell, Alice	–	√	–	–
Tickell, Charles – Indian Civil Service, Public Works Department, Punjab	–	√	–	–
Times, The	–	√	–	–
Tod, Maurice Niebuhr (1878–1974)	√	–	–	–

Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
Torday, Emil (1875–1931)	√	–	–	–
Trautz, Friedrich Max (1877–1952) – Japanologist; Director, Japan-Institut in Berlin	–	√	–	–
Trench, G.C. – Captain; Assistant Resident, Kashmir	–	√	–	–
Trevelyan, Humphrey (1st Baron Trevelyan) (1905–85)	√	–	–	–
Trinkler, Emil (1896–1931)	√	–	–	–
Troup, James (1840–1925) – Consul-General at Yokohama, Japan	–	–	√	
Trübner, Karl J. (1846–1907)	√	–	–	–
Tübingen University Library	√	–	–	–
Turáni Társaság (Turan Society)	–	√	–	–
Turner, E.J. – Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office	–	–	–	√
Tyndale, Henry Edmund Guise (1887–1948)	√	–	–	–
Tyndale-Biscoe, Cecil Earle (1863–1949)	√	–	–	–
Uhler, H.	–	√	–	–
Unwin, Thomas Fisher (1848–1935) – Publisher	√	√	–	–
Ussher, B.G.	–	√	–	–
Vámbéry, Ármin (1832–1913) – Turkologist; explorer; Member, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	√	√	–	–
Van Gennep, Arnold (1873–1957) – French anthropologist; ethnographer; folklorist	√	√	–	–
Vansittart, Robert Gilbert (1st Baron Vansittart) (1881–1957)	√	–	–	–
Vaughan-Russell, John F.R. – see Russell, John F.R. Vaughan-				
Vayer, Lajos (1879–1955) – Classical scholar	–	√	–	–
Végh, Gyula (1870–1951)	√	–	–	–
Vereeniging van Vrienden der Aziatische Kunst (The Hague)	–	√	–	–
Verö, György (1857–1941)	√	–	–	–
Vienna Nationalbibliothek	√	–	–	–
Visser, Herman Floris Eduard (b.1890) – Dutch art historian	–	√	–	–
Visser, Marinus Willem de (1876–1930) – Dutch orientalist	–	√	–	–
Vogel, Jean Philippe (1871–1951) – Sanskritist; archaeologist; Kern Institut, Leiden	√	√	–	–
W.H. Smith & Son, Ltd – Booksellers, stationers	–	√	–	–
Wace, Alan John Bayard (1879–1957)	√	–	–	–
Waddell, Laurence Austine (1854–1938) – Colonel; Medical Officer; Professor of Tibetan	–	√	–	–
Wai-chiao-pu 外交部 – see China, Ministry of Foreign Affairs				
Waley, Arthur David (1889–1966) – Assistant Keeper, Department of Prints and Drawings, British Museum; Fellow, British Academy	√	√	–	–
Walker, Gilbert Thomas (1868–1958)	√	–	–	–
Walker, Thomas Gordon (1849–1917) – Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	√	√	–	–
Walpole, Horace – India Office	–	–	–	√
Walther, Johannes (1860–1937)	√	–	–	–
Wang, C.T. – Minister for Foreign Affairs, China	–	–	–	√
Ward, John Guthrie (b.1909)	√	–	–	–
Ward, Thomas Robert John (1863–1944)	√	–	–	–
Warner, Langdon (1881–1955) – Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University	√	–	–	√
Warren, Thomas Herbert (1853–1930) – Professor of Poetry; Vice-Chancellor, Oxford University	–	√	–	–
Waterlow, Sydney Philip (1878–1944)	√	–	–	–
Watson, H.W.	–	√	–	–
Wauchope, Arthur Grenfell (1874–1947) – Trigonometrical (later Geodetic) Branch, Survey of India	√	–	–	–
Wavell, Archibald Percival (1883–1950)	√	–	–	–
Weber, Albrecht (1825–1901)	√	–	–	–
Wecker, Otto	–	√	–	–
Weightman, Hugh (1898–1949)	√	–	–	–
Wellesley, Victor Alexander Augustus Henry (1876–1954) – Foreign Office	–	–	–	√
West, Edward William (1824–1905) – Orientalist; scholar of Pahlavi	–	√	–	–
Wharton, Edith (1862–1937) – American novelist	–	√	–	–
Wheeler, Edward Oliver (1890–1962) – Director, Survey of India, 1938; Surveyor-General of India, 1941	√	√	–	–

Name of individual or organization	Bodleian Library	LHAS (Cat)	LHAS (Suppl)	BM Central Archive
Whyte, F. – Shanghai	–	–	–	√
Wiesner, Julius Ritter von (1838–1916) – Professor of Botany; Director, Institute for Plant-Physiology, University of Vienna	√	√	–	–
Wilhelm, Eugen (1842–1923) – Professor of Persian, University of Jena	–	√	–	–
Willie, H.F.	–	√	–	–
Wilson, Alex Hayman – T.L. Wilson & Co., Solicitors	–	√	–	–
Wilson, Arnold Talbot (1884–1940)	√	–	–	–
Wilson, Horace Hayman (1786–1860) – copy of letter	√	–	–	–
Wilson, James (1853–1926) – Indian Civil Service, Punjab; Secretary to the Government of India; Financial Commissioner of Punjab	√	√	–	–
Winternitz, Moriz (1863–1937)	√	–	–	–
Wood, John Barry (1870–1933)	√	–	–	–
Woodward, Arthur Maurice (1883–1973)	√	–	–	–
Woolley, Charles Leonard (1880–1960) – Archaeologist	√	√	–	–
Woolner, Alfred Cooper (d.1936)	√	–	–	–
Wright, Robert Ramsay (1852–1933)	√	–	–	–
Wu, Aitchen K. (b.1891)	√	–	–	–
Wu, Ma-shao	–	–	–	√
Wylie, Francis Verner (1891–1970) – Deputy Secretary to the Government of India [T&P? Dept], New Delhi	√	–	–	√
Yabuki, Keiki (1879–1939) – Professor of the History of Religion, Taisho University, Japan	√	√	–	–
Yetts, Walter Perceval (1878–1957) – Professor of Chinese Art and Archaeology, London University	√	√	–	–
Young, R.A. – Medical doctor, London	–	√	–	–
Young, William Mackworth (1840–1924) – Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	–	√	–	–
Younghusband, Francis Edward (1863–1942)	√	–	–	–
Yule, Amy Frances (b.1852) – Daughter of Henry Yule	√	–	–	–
Zammit, Temistocle (1864–1935) – Professor of Chemistry; Rector, Malta University	√	√	–	–
Zhang, Yuanji – see Chang, Yuan Chi	–	√	–	–

Appendix 6
The People who Worked with Aurel Stein on his Central Asian Expeditions

Introduction

In order to complete his Central Asian expeditions, and to catalogue and publish the finds, Sir Aurel Stein enlisted the help of specialists from many different fields. He took care to acknowledge the contributions of a total of 127 people in the prefaces to his scholarly reports of his first three Central Asian expeditions: *Ancient Khotan* (1907), *Serindia* (1921) and *Innermost Asia* (1928). Some of these people are well-known and easy to identify; others less so. This appendix brings together key information about these people named in the prefaces to those volumes.

The information is arranged in six categories:

Name and dates

Occupation

Stein reference (*Ancient Khotan, Serindia, Innermost Asia* – the full references can be found at the end of this appendix)

Correspondence with Stein (now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford; the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest; or the British Museum Central Archive)

Biography / obituary

Images

This paper does not include those who helped Stein with his fourth Central Asian expedition, which he did not complete and did not publish.

ADDISON, J. W.
Map draughtsman of the Royal Geographical Society.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*

AFRAZGUL KHAN (Khan Sahib, Afraz-gul Khan)
Pathan (of the Kaka-khel clan), sepoy in the Khyber Rifles. Survey of India.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
IMAGES: Mirsky 1977, fig. 23.

ALLAN, John (1884-1955)
Deputy Keeper, Dept of Coins and Medals, British Museum.
STEIN REF: *Serindia, Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: BM; Bodleian; LHAS
IMAGES: Dept of Coins and Medals, British Museum

ALLEN, Percy Stafford (1869-1933)
President, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: www.npg.org.uk; Walker 1995, fig. 5.

ANDREWS, Frederick Henry (1866-1957)
Principal of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore; Director of the Technical Institute of Kashmir, Srinagar; Curator of Lahore Museum; Director of the Art Department, Battersea Polytechnic.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan, Serindia, Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: BM; Bodleian; LHAS
IMAGES: Walker 1995, fig. 5.

ARNOLD, Sir Thomas Walker (1864-1930)
Professor of Arabic, University College, London; Professor of Philosophy, Government College, Lahore; Dean of Oriental Faculty, Punjab University.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: www.npg.org.uk

BADEN-POWELL, D. F. W. (1897-1973)
Geologist. Department of Geography and University Museum, Oxford (1926-1958); Lecturer in Prehistoric Archaeology, Oxford.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
BIOG/OBIT: www.bath.ac.uk/ncuacs/prgrep37

BARNETT, Lionel David (1871-1960)
Keeper, Dept of Oriental Books and Manuscripts, British Museum.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan, Serindia, Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: BM; Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com; *JRAS* 1960, pp. 200-202, 206.
IMAGES: www.npg.org.uk

BENVENISTE, Émile (1902-1976)
Linguist.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian
BIOG/OBIT: *JRAS* 1978, p. 203.
IMAGES: http://com-media.univ-paris8.fr

BINYON, Robert Laurence (1869-1943)
Deputy Keeper of Oriental Prints and Drawings, British Museum
STEIN REF: *Serindia, Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: BM; Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: www.npg.org.uk

BOWER, Colonel H.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*

BOYER, Auguste M.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan, Serindia, Innermost Asia*

CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian

BÜHLER, Prof. Johann Georg (1837-1898)
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian

BURRARD, Sir Sidney Gerald, 7th Cart (1860-1943)
Superintendent, Trigonometrical Survey, India 1899-1910; Surveyor-General of India, 1910-1919.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.royalsoc.ac.uk
IMAGES: *Obituary Notices of Fellows of the Royal Society 1942-1944*, vol. 4, pp. 507-522.

BUSHELL, Dr. Stephen Wootton (1844-1908)
Surgeon; Sinologist; Member of Council, Royal Asiatic Society.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com; *JRAS* 1909, pp. 239-240, 808.
IMAGES: *Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society* 29 (1954-1955).

BUTLER, Sir Spencer Harcourt (1869-1938)
Secretary of the Foreign Dept, 1909; Education Department, Government of India, 1911; Governor of Burma
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: www.oxforddnb.com

CANNAN, Charles (1858-1919)
Secretary to the delegates of the Clarendon Press, Oxford; Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: www.oxforddnb.com

CHAMBERLAIN, Sir (Joseph) Austen (1863-1937)
HM Secretary of State for India.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian
BIOG/OBIT: www.nobelprize.org
IMAGES: www.npg.org.uk

CHAPMAN, Robert William (1881-1960)
Literary scholar and publisher; Secretary to the delegates of the Clarendon Press, Oxford.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: www.oxforddnb.com

CHATTERJEE, Sir Atul Chandra (1874-1955)
Indian civil servant. High-Commissioner for India.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com; *JRAS* 1955, p. 193.
IMAGES: www.npg.org.uk

CHAVANNES, Édouard (8165-1918)
Sinologist; Professor, Sorbonne, Paris.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *JRAS* 1918, p. 640; *Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies*, vol. 1, no. 2 (1918), pp. 147-151.
IMAGES: http://userpage.fu-berlin.de/~ar241276/wiwis.html

CHIANG Ssŭ-yeh (Chiang Hsiao-yüan 蒋孝琬) (pinyin: Jiang Xiaowan) (d. 1922)
Teacher, secretary to Stein.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
IMAGES: Jeannette Mirsky 1977, fig. 33.

CHURCH, Sir Arthur Herbert (1834-1915)
Professor of Chemistry, Royal Academy of Arts, 1879-1911.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com; www.royalsoc.ac.uk

COLVIN, Sir Sidney (1845-1927)
Keeper, Department of Prints and Drawings, British Museum.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: www.oxforddnb.com

COTTON, James Sutherland (1847-1918)
Editor, *Imperial Gazetteer of India* and *The Academy*
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS

COWIE, H. McC.
Trigonometrical Survey Office.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*

COWLEY, Sir Arthur Ernest (1861-1931)
Librarian, Bodleian Library, Oxford; Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: BodleianLibrary; LHAS
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com; *JRAS* 1932, p. 734.

CURZON, George Nathaniel, Marquess Curzon of Keddleston (1859-1925)
Viceroy of India, 1898-1905; President, Royal Geographical Society, 1911-1914
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com; *JRAS* 1925, p. 376-380, 573; www.royalsoc.ac.uk
IMAGES: www.oxforddnb.com

DALTON, Ormonde Maddock (1866-1945)
Keeper, Department of British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography, British Museum.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: BM Central Archives; www.npg.org.uk

DE GRAAFF HUNTER, James (1881-1967)
Geodesist; Director of the Geodetic Branch of the Survey of India.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
BIOG/OBIT: www.royalsoc.ac.uk
IMAGES: *Biographical Memoirs of Fellows of the Royal Society* 1967, vol. 13 pp. 79-88, plate)

DEANE, Sir Harold Arthur (1854-1908)
Political Resident, Kashmir; Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier from 1901.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *JRAS* 1909, p. 808.

DICKIE, Major General John Elford (1856-1939)
(RE, CB) Chief Engineer; Director, Military Works, India.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS

DROOP, John Percival (1882-1963)
Stein Collection, 1909-1911; Professor of Classical Archaeology, University of Liverpool
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *Dictionary of British Classicists*, ed. Robert B. Todd (Thoemmes Continuum, 2004).

DUTREUIL DE RHINS, Jules Léon (1846-1894)
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*
BIOG/OBIT: *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 6 (Dec., 1894), pp. 572-574.

EVELYN-WHITE, Hugh Gerard (1884-1924)
Archaeologist, classicist, translator of Hesiod; Egyptologist.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
BIOG/OBIT: *Who Was Who in Egyptology* , ed. Warren R. Dawson and Eric P. Uphill, 3rd revised ed. by M.L. Bierbrier (Egypt Exploration Society, London, 1995), pp. 145-146.

FOSTER, Sir William (1863-1951)
Historiographer; Registrar and Superintendent of Records, India Office.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *JRAS* 1951, p. 224; 1952, p. 185.
IMAGES: www.npg.org.uk

FOUCHER, Alfred Charles Auguste (1865-1952)
Indologist; Professor, Sorbonne, Paris; Member, L'Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *JRAS* 1953, p. 183.

FRANCKE, Rev Dr August Hermann (1870-1930)
Tibetologist; Moravian missionary scholar at Leh; Professor, University of Berlin from 1925.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS

FREEMAN, C. E.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*

GARDINER, Edward Norman (1864-1930)
Classicist, Oxford.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian

GARDNER, Percy (1846-1937)
Classical archaeologist, numismatist; Professor of Archaeology at Oxford.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: www.npg.org.uk

GAUTHIOT, Robert (1876-1916)
French. Linguist, explorer.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
BIOG/OBIT: H. Junker: 'Robert Gauthiot', *Idg. Jahrbuch* VI (1918) pp. 126-129.
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: LHAS

GILES, Herbert Allen (1845-1935)
Diplomat, China; Sinologist (gave his name to the Wade-Giles romanisation system).
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com; *JRAS* 1935, pp. 577-579.
IMAGES: http://userpage.fu-berlin.de/~ar241276/wiwis

GILES, Lionel (1875-1958)
Sinologist; Keeper, Dept of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, British Museum.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: Lionel Giles, 1875- 1958," Journal of Asian Studies 17. 4 (1958), pp. 676-677.
IMAGES: http://bygosh.com

GORE, Colonel St George Corbet (1849-c.1914)
Surveyor-General of India.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*
BIOG/OBIT: *The Geographical Journal*, vol. 43, no. 1. (Jan 1914), pp. 92-93.

GRIGGS, William (1832-1911)
Inventor of new printing techniques. Photo and chromo-lithographer, and chromo-collotyper.
Messrs William Griggs and Sons Ltd, Hanover Street, Peckham, London SE15 (*The Burlington Magazine for Connoisseurs*, Vol. 34, No. 193. (April 1919), p. 158.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: British Library

HANAUSEK, Dr Thomas Franz (1852-1918)
Chemist; cellulose researcher.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*

CORRESP. WITH STEIN: LHAS

HARDING, H. I.
Vice-Consul at Kashgar; later at HM Legation, Peking.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*

HARDINGE (of Penshurst), Lord Charles, 1st Baron (1858-1944)
Viceroy of India, 1910-1916.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: www.npg.org.uk

HART, Horace (1840-1916)
Controller; printer to the University, Oxford. Creator of *Hart's Rules for Compositors and Readers at the University Press, Oxford* (first published 1893).
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: BM; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: www.ritter.org.uk

HEDIN, Sven Anders (1865-1952)
Geographer; explorer; President, Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, 1924-1925.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: The Sven Hedin Foundation, at the Museum of Ethnography, Stockholm,
www.etnografiska.se
IMAGES: www.travelhistory.org

Henry Stone & Son Ltd
Cabinet makers, printers and stationers, Banbury, Oxfordshire.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS

HM Habibullah Khan (1872-1919)
King of Afghanistan, 1901-1919.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
IMAGES: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habibullah_Khan

HOBSON, Robert Lockhart (1872-1941)
Keeper, Department of Oriental Antiquities and Ethnography, British Museum
STEIN REF: *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *The Burlington Magazine for Connoisseurs*, Vol. 79, No. 460. (Jul., 1941), p. 30.
IMAGES: BM Central Archives

HOERNLE, Dr August Friedrich Rudolf (1841-1918)
Orientalist; Principal, Calcutta Madrasa, 1881-1899; Advisor to Government of India.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: BM; Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com

HOPKINS, Lionel Charles (1854-1952)
Sinologist; British Consul-General, Tianjin, China.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *JRAS* 1952, p. 185; 1953, pp. 91-92, 183.

HUANG Daloi (also written WANG Daloi)
Amban of Keriya.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*

IBBETSON, Sir Denzil Charles Jelf (1847-1908)
Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; Member of Viceroy's Executive Council.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: British Library

JAGELLO, Col. I. D.
Commander of the Pamir Division.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*

JOHNSON, John de Monins (1882-1956)
Papyrologist; printer, Oxford University Press.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS

JOSHUA, Miss Joan
Writer, translator.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*

JOYCE, Thomas Athol (1878-1942)
Department of British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography, British Museum; President/Secretary of the Royal Anthropological Institute.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: BM; Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *The Burlington Magazine*, vol. 80, no. 467, Reynolds Number. (Feb 1942), pp. 49-50.

KELTIE, Sir John Scott (1840-1927)
Editor; Inspector of Geographical Education; Secretary, Royal Geographical Society.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: www.oxforddnb.com

KENYON, Sir Frederic George (1863-1952)
Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum.
STEIN REF:: *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: BM; Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: www.oxforddnb.com

KING, Major F. J. M.
Trigonometrical (later Geodetic) Branch, Survey of India.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*

KONOW, Prof Sten (1867-1948)

Professor of Sanskrit, Etnografisk Museum, Oslo; Oslo University.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *JRAS* 1949, p. 214; 1950, p. 99-102.
IMAGES: www.payer.de/exegese/exeg08.htm

LA VALLÉE POUSSIN, Prof. Louis de (1869-1938)
Indologist.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian
BIOG/OBIT: *JRAS* 1938, p. 470; *Journal Asiatique* 230 (April-June 1938), pp. 287-90.
IMAGES: http://titus.uni-frankfurt.de

LAL SINGH, Rai Bahadur
Surveyor, Survey of India.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: LHAS
IMAGES: Walker 1995, fig. 9.

LAUFER, Dr Berthold (1874-1934)
Sinologist; anthropologist; curator, Field Museum, Chicago.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *JRAS* 1935, pp. 30-232, 583.
IMAGES: www.amnh.org

LE COQ, Albert von (1860-1930)
Archaeologist; Ethnologisches Museum, Berlin.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *JRAS* 1930, pp. 964-967.
IMAGES: A. von le Coq, *Von Land und Leuten in Ost-Turkestan*, Leipzig 1928, pl. 3.

LENOX-CONYNGHAM, Sir Gerald Ponsonby (1866-1956)
Trigonometrical Survey Office.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian
BIOG/OBIT: www.royalsoc.ac.uk
IMAGES: www.npg.org.uk; *Biographical Memoirs of Fellows of the Royal Society 1957*, vol. 3 pp. 129-140.

LENTZ, Otto Helmut Wolfgang (1900-1986)
Professor of Iranian studies, University of Hamburg.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian
BIOG/OBIT: *ZDMG* 139 (1989), pp. 1-20.
IMAGES: http://titus.uni-frankfurt.de/personal/galeria/lentz

LÉVI, Sylvain (1863-1935)
Indologist, Collège de France; Président, Section des Sciences Religieuses a l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Paris.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS

LÓCZY, Prof. Lajos (1849-1920)
Professor, Geography and Geology; Member, Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
IMAGES: www.todayinsci.com

LONGE, Col Francis Bacon (1856-1922)
Surveyor-General of India.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian

LORIMER, Miss Florence Mary Glen (1883-1967)
Assistant on the Stein Collection, British Museum.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *JRAS* Series 3, 8, 2 (1998), pp. 207-228.
IMAGES: *JRAS* Series 3, 8, 2 (1998), pp. 207-228.

MACARTNEY, Sir George (1867-1945)
British Consul General, Kashgar.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: British Library Photo 392/28(217).

MACLAGAN, Sir Edward Douglas (1864-1952)
Governor of the Punjab; President, Royal Asiatic Society.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *JRAS* 1953, pp. 90, 183.
IMAGES: British Library

MARGOLIOUTH, Prof. David Samuel (1858-1940)
Scholar in Islamic studies.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com; *JRAS* 1940, pp. 392-394, 403.
IMAGES: www.oxforddnb.com

MARSHALL, Sir John Hubert (1876-1958)
Director-General of Archaeology in India, 1902-1931.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com; *JRAS* 1959, pp. 92-93, 190.
IMAGE SOURCE: www.todayinsci.com

MASON, Kenneth (1887-1976)
Professor of Geography, Oxford University; Superintendent, Survey of India.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com

MASPÉRO, Henri (1883-1945)
Professor of Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient; Collège de France.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *Journal Asiatique* 234 (1943-45, 1947), pp. 245-80.
IMAGES: http://userpage.fu-berlin.de/~ar241276/wiwis

MCMAHON, Sir (Arthur) Henry (1862-1949)

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: British Library

MESTCHERSKY, Prince
Russian Consul-General at Kashgar.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*

MINTO, Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, 4th Earl of (1845-1914)
Viceroy of India, 1905-1910.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: www.npg.org.uk

MÜLLER, Prof Friedrich Wilhelm Karl (1863-1930)
Orientalist and ethnologist; East Asian Dept, Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *JRAS* 1930, pp. 967-969.

NEW, R. H.
Oxford University Press.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*

NOBLE, Peter S.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: BM

P'AN Ta-jên (Pan Darin / P'an Chên / P'an Ch'ên 潘震) (pinyin: Pan Zhen) (d.1926)
Amban of Khotan, later Tao-t'ai (pinyin: Daotai) at Ak-su.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
IMAGES: Walker 1995, fig. 13.

PARGITER, Frederick Eden (1852-1927)
Sanskrit scholar; Judge of High Court, Calcutta; Secretary, President, Bengal Asiatic Society.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *JRAS* 1927, pp. 409-411, 649.

PELLIOT, Prof Paul (1878-1945)
Professor, Collège de France; Member, Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: BM; Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *JRAS* 1946, p. 223; 1947, pp. 137-138.
IMAGES: http://userpage.fu-berlin.de/~ar241276/wiwis.html

PERRY, Major W. E.
Trigonometrical (later Geodetic) Branch, Survey of India.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*

PETRIE, Prof (William Matthew) Flinders (1853-1942)
Archaeologist.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com; *JRAS* 1942, p. 263; www.royalsoc.ac.uk; *Obituary Notices of Fellows of the Royal Society 1945-1948*, vol. 5 pp. 3-16.
IMAGES: www.oxforddnb.com

PETRUCCI, Raphael (1872-1917)
Art historian
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian

RAM SINGH, Naik
Non-commissioned officer of the First (King's Own) Sappers and Miners.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
IMAGES: Walker 1995, fig. 9.

RAM SINGH, Rai Sahib
Surveyor, Survey of India.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: LHAS
IMAGES: Stein, *Sand-buried Ruins* , 472.

RAPSON, Prof. Edward James (1861-1937)
Professor of Sanskrit, Cambridge University; Assistant Keeper of the Coin Department, British Museum.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: BM; Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com; *JRAS* 1938, pp. 639-643.
IMAGES: Dept of Coins and Medals, British Museum

RAWLINSON, Sir Henry Creswicke (1810-1895)
Assyriologist.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com; www.royalsoc.ac.uk
IMAGES: www.imagesonline.bl.uk

READ, Sir Charles Hercules (1857-1929)
Keeper, British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography, British Museum
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: BM; Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: BM Central Archive; www.npg.org.uk

RENDLE, Dr Alfred Barton (1865-1938)
Keeper, Department of Botany, British Museum.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com; www.royalsoc.ac.uk
IMAGES: *Obituary Notices of Fellows of the Royal Society 1936-1938*, vol. 2 pp. 511-517.

RIDDING, (Caroline) Mary (1862-1941)
Sanskrit and Pali scholar.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com; *JRAS* 1948, p. 201.
IMAGES: www.oxforddnb.com (Ridding is at bottom right)

ROOS-KEPPEL, Sir George Olaf (1866-1921)
Army officer; administrator in India.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: www.oxforddnb.com

ROSS, Sir Edward Denison (CIE) (1871-1940)
Professor of Persian, University of London; Director, School of Oriental Studies; Principal, Calcutta Madrasa, 1901-1911; Keeper of Stein Antiquities, British Museum 1914-1916.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: BM; Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com; *JRAS* 1941, pp. 49-52, 288.
IMAGES: www.npg.org.com

RYDER, Charles Henry Dudley (1868-1945)
Surveyor-General of India.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com
IMAGES: British Library

SCHLESINGER, Kathleen (1862-1953)
Irish. Musicologist.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*
BIOG/OBIT: James Mountford, 'Kathleen Schlesinger: Tribute to a Scholar', *The Musical Times* vol. 95, no. 1334 (April 1954), pp. 200-201.

SCOTT, Dr Alexander (1853-1947)
Director, Research Laboratory, British Museum.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*
BIOG/OBIT: www.royalsoc.ac.uk
IMAGES: *Obituary Notices of Fellows of the Royal Society* 1948-1949, vol. 6, pp. 251-262.

SENART, Émile Charles Marie (1847-1928)
Indologist, Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres (Membre de l'Institut)
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*, *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: *JRAS* 1928, pp. 720, 751-760.

SHAMSUDDIN, Naik
Coporal (later Jamadar) of the Bengal (King George's Own) Sappers and Miners.
STEIN REF: *Innermost Asia*

SMITH, Reginald Allender (1873-1940)
Department of British and Medieval Antiquities, British Museum.
STEIN REF: *Serindia*, *Innermost Asia*
BIOG/OBIT: *Antiquaries Journal* 20, pp. 291-3.
IMAGES: BM Central Archives

SMITH, Vincent Arthur (1848-1920)
Indologist; classical scholar, historian.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian; LHAS
BIOG/OBIT: www.oxforddnb.com; *JRAS* 1920, pp. 391-395, 423.

SOLLAS, Prof William Johnson (1849-1936)
Geologist, anthropologist.
STEIN REF: *Ancient Khotan*
CORRESP. WITH STEIN: Bodleian
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SPILLER, Reginald Charles (1887-1954)
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WOODBURN, Sir John (1843-1902)
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STEIN REF: *Serindia*
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YOUNG, Sir William Mackworth (1840-1924)
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